"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds southwest to west.

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ASSEMBLY PASSES BILL FOR $101,000,000 CANAL

Majority of the Republicans Oppose It in Vain.

Final Vote Is 87 to 55, Only Four Democrats Voting in the Negative—Gov. Odell Pledged to Sign It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—Years of agitation for the improvement of the canals of the State on a scale which would restore the commercial supremacy of the City of New York, brought decisive results to-day when the Assembly, by a vote of 87 to 55, passed the Davis-Bostwick bill to submit to the people a proposal for an appropriation of $101,000,000 to be expended in widening and deepening the waterways.

The bill now goes to the Governor. He will sign it. He so informed the delegation which called on him to-day with reference to tenement house legislation. The proposition will be submitted to the people at the election next Fall for their approval or disapproval. If the proposition receives a majority of the votes cast it then becomes operative as a law.

Of the 87 votes cast in favor of the bill only 28 were contributed by the Republicans. As in the Senate, therefore, it was passed by Democratic support mainly. Only four Democrats voted against it. These were Messrs. W. Y. Cooke of Albany, Finegan of Rockland, Pallace of Rochester, and Palmer of Schoharie. Mr. Palmer is the minority leader on the floor. He voiced the sentiment of his county, which has always been strongly anti-canal.

Republicans who voted against the bill were:

Allen,	Hewitt,	Platt,
Allen,	Hendrey,	Plunk,
Ames,	Hooker,	Reynolds,
Brill,	Landon,	Robinson,
Burrell,	Leggett,	Rogers,
Cambling, J. E.,	McNair,	Scovill,
Cowan,	Mead,	Sheldon,
Davis, M.,	Merritt,	Simpson,
Denison,	Monroe,	Smith, A. P.,
Dickinson,	Moore,	Smith, O. W.,
Dwyer,	Moreland,	Smith, J. T.,
Fowler,	Nichol,	Stevens,
Gaines,	Nye,	Stiles,
Hammond,	Otterson,	Thorn,
Hasbrouck,	Peck,	Train,
Harvey,	Pearsall,	Williams,
Hayden,	Phillips,	Yale.

Of the thirty-five Chairmen of committees who are the leading Republicans in the Assembly, twenty-three voted in the negative.

The Democrats who voted for the bill were:

Abrams,	Farrell,	McManus,
Bennett,	Fay,	Metzger,
Burke,	Fitzpatrick,	Miller,
Bradley,	Hackett,	Mortimer,
Bullwinkle,	Hinson,	Mullenaux,
Burns,	Hoffman,	Neville,
Butler,	Horridge,	Oxford,
Byrne,	Kearney,	Prince,
Cohn,	Keegan,	Richter,
Cole,	Kennedy,	Rosenstein,
Conway,	Kleinhaus,	Shanahan,
Cox,	Leach,	Sheehy,
Dahlman,	Mathews,	Sloan,
Dalton,	McCarthy,	Sullivan,
Dooley,	McCullough,	Sulzburger,
Dowling,	Meinerney,	Ullman,
Dwyer,	McKeown,	Wall,
Eagan,	Mahoney,	Weller,

The Republicans who voted for the bill were:

Cox,	L. P. Davis,	Morgan,
Doughty,	Dayton,	Patton,
Dowling,	Reeve,	
Ryan,	Robson,	
Fitch,	Ruehl,	
Hubbs,	Wainwright,	
Hughes,	Weber,	
Knipp,	Wemple,	
Lewis,	Whitney,	

The absentees were Messrs. Candee, Coon, Dorr, J. J. McCarthy, G. H. Smith, Treat, and Ulrich.

The New York City and Buffalo delegations were a unit in favor of the bill. Their loyalty was strikingly exemplified by the conduct of Harry E. Oxford of the Sixth District of New York, who came to the Capitol from a sick bed to cast his vote in favor of the measure, and who, despite the fact that he was very ill, sat in the chamber for six hours awaiting the decisive moment, although importuned on all sides to leave. Speaker Nixon, seeing his condition, appealed to him to go across the street to his home and lie down, giving him his word that he would be sent for when the vote was taken.

"I will take no chances," said Mr. Oxford.

STUBBORN FIGHT BY OPPONENTS.

The forces in favor of the bill were led by Assemblyman Bostwick of New York, and those in opposition by Jean Burnett of Ontario. The character of the fight which was made against the measure may be best understood from the fact that fully thirty amendments were offered, and on many of these a roll call was demanded.

The most serious amendment was that proposed by Mr. Burnett, providing that none but New Yorkers should be employed on the canal. It was prepared by the most prominent of the anti-canal leaders, and was their last intrenchment, so to speak. By it they hoped to win a sufficient number of the labor representatives to their side to effect a single change in the bill and thus necessitate its being sent back to the Senate where they would have one more chance to defeat it. The amendment was beaten by a vote of 70 to 40, however, and they then realized that all hope had failed.

More than thirty members addressed the Assembly on the bill during the day. Mr. Bostwick's speech in favor of it was short and pithy. His canvass had shown him that he had the necessary votes, he felt confident that they could not be taken away, and therefore saw no use in extended oratory.

Mr. Burnett, who made the closing speech in opposition, spoke for nearly an hour. He stood forth as the farmer's friend, and he pleaded in his most eloquent fashion against the voting of an appropriation of $101,000,000 for the benefit of the two great cities of the State.

The first half hour of his speech was devoted to an argument to show that the canals had outlived their usefulness and could never be restored by the expenditure of any amount of money to the importance which they once had in the movement of the State's commerce. When the railroad line was constructed between Buffalo and Albany, he said, the epitaph of the canals was spelled out in its rails.

The second half hour of his speech, however, was devoted to a plea that the farmers of the State be not ruined by subjecting them to competition with the Western States. If the canal were improved as proposed, he declared, the farmers of Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and other Western States would be enabled to pour their grain into New York with such facility that the farmers of New York would not have a chance to exist.

Having rounded out his appeal for the farmers of New York who would be ruined by canal improvement, Mr. Burnett made his peroration, closing it with the statement that when the $101,000,000 was invested in the canals the water would close over it as "did the waters of the Red Sea over the Egyptians."

JUBILANT MEMBERS SING.

It was after 8 o'clock when the final vote was taken, the debate having lasted for eight hours. The members were exhausted by the ordeal through which they had passed, for few of them dared to get very far from the chamber during the day for fear the climax might be suddenly brought about in their absence.

The members of the New York and Buffalo delegations were jubilant over the outcome. Mr. Bostwick was congratulated on all sides. As he left the chamber some of the New York members sang:

Oh, tell me, Mr. Bostwick, are there any more at home like you,
So good and true, so good and true?
We must treat somebody, then why not you?
We must treat somebody, then why not you?

Telegrams announcing the glad tidings were sent to New York and Buffalo by the hundreds, and hundreds of messages of congratulation were received. One of the New Yorkers had Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, on the long-distance telephone, and Mr. Murphy expressed his great gratification over the outcome.

Another episode in the ship canal farce in which Senator Lewis of Rochester is starring was enacted to-day in the Senate when Mr. Lewis introduced a resolution to incorporate the "Continental association for the promotion of production, transportation, and reduced taxation and continental unity." Among those whose names were given as incorporators were Andrew H. Green, William R. Hearst, Silas B. Dutcher, Ludwig Nissen, Robert C. Ogden, Louis Stern, Bird S. Coler, Warner Miller, Edward Lauterbach, Henry Clews, William H. Parsons, Lyman J. Gage, and Ashbel P. Fitch.

Senator Lewis was asked how he happened to put in this petition when some of the gentlemen whose names were signed to it yesterday sent telegrams to members of the Senate stating that their names had been secured to the ship canal project through misunderstanding and misrepresentation. He said he had introduced it by request. During the day several telegrams were received here by men whose names had been given as incorporators, who stated that their names were used without authority.

There was an attempt immediately after the adjournment to-night to get the Excise Committee of the Assembly together so as to report the bill raising the excise fees 50 per cent. Chairman Conkling sought a quorum, but the tired members would not attend. He thereupon announced a meeting for next Tuesday. The probabilities are that the bill will come up for final passage Wednesday. Gov. Odell, it is understood, will await its passage before he will sign the Canal bill.

PLAN OF THE IMPROVEMENT.

The Bill Provides for Deepening and Widening of the Canals with Changed Routes.

The Canal bill was framed by A. E. Blackmar, counsel for the Canal Association of Greater New York. It was introduced in the Assembly early in the session by Mr. Bostwick, and later in the Senate by Mr. Davis. It was also adopted as the bill of the Canal Enlargement Committee of Buffalo.

It contemplates a thousand-ton barge canal in place of the Erie Canal, beginning at Troy and passing up the Hudson River to Waterford, thence to the westward through the channels north of Peebles Island, and by a new canal and locks to the Mohawk River, thence to Little Falls, thence by the existing line of the Erie Canal around through Little Falls to the Mohawk River above the upper dam, thence by the Mohawk River to a point just east of Jacksonburg to Herkimer to a point six miles east of Rome, thence over to and down the valley of Wood Creek to Oneida Lake, thence through Oneida Lake to the river, thence down the Oneida River cutting out the bends to Three River Point, thence up the Seneca River to the outlet of Onondaga Lake, thence still up the Seneca River to and through the State ditch at Jack's Reefs, thence westerly to the mouth of Crusoe Creek, thence to a junction with the present Erie Canal near Clyde, thence to Fairport, thence to a point near Pittsford, later running across the country south of Rochester to the Genesee River near South Park, here crossing the river and running to the west of the outskirts of Rochester and joining the present canal about one mile east of South Greece, thence following substantially the route of the present canal to a junction with the Niagara River at Tonawanda, thence by the Niagara River and Black Rock Harbor to Buffalo.

The bill also provides for the improvement of the Oswego and Champlain Canals, all three to be improved to have a minimum width of one hundred and thirty-five feet and a minimum depth of twelve feet.

The bill authorizes the Controller to issue bonds not to exceed $101,000,000 for a term of not more than eighteen years, to defray the expenses of the improvements. It carries with it a referendum clause providing that it shall before becoming a law be submitted to the people of the State to be voted upon at the general election this year.

TO MANAGE VANDERBILT SYSTEM FROM CHICAGO.

It Is Rumored in Albany That Third Vice President Brown Is to Have Full Charge of the Lines.

ALBANY, March 26.—The Albany Journal says to-night:

"A most interesting rumor is in circulation in railroad circles, which, if it materializes, will affect the most prominent officials of the New York Central Railroad. Report has it that W. C. Brown, Third Vice President of the road, is to have full charge of the Vanderbilt system, with headquarters in Chicago. A. H. Smith, General Superintendent of the road, is to succeed Mr. Brown, and J. P. Bradfield, Assistant General Superintendent, is to take Mr. Smith's place. C. F. Smith, the General Passenger Transportation Agent, will do the work now being performed by Mr. Bradfield. The successor to C. F. Smith has not been mentioned. The rumor is causing a great deal of comment among railroad men.

"The railroad officials in New York have not as yet announced who will fill the place of Arthur M. Waitt, Superintendent of Motive Power, who is to sever his connection with the road on April 1. The announcement will be made in the latter part of next week."

MAY STOP THE EXCESS FARES.

Chicagoans Object to Extra Charges on the Fast Trains.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Railroad officials here fear that the Elkins law will force the roads to abolish the practice of charging excess fare on trains between Chicago and New York which make faster time than twenty-eight hours.

It is generally admitted that the practical result of the excess fares is to divert business from Chicago which otherwise would go through this city. Passengers from points west of St. Louis go east by way of that city on account of the difference in the rates. Sleeping cars from St. Louis are actually hauled on an excess fare train from Pittsburg and Buffalo to New York, the passengers paying no excess fare, while people in the cars from Chicago on the same train have to pay $1 for every hour the train runs faster than twenty-eight hours.

A movement is now on foot by several prominent Chicagoans to bring a case before the Interstate Commerce Commission to find out whether the roads have a right to continue to charge these rates.

Every Delicacy

to tickle the palate is served on Pennsylvania Railroad dining cars. Good service at reasonable rates. On all through Western trains.—Adv.

NEWARK TROLLEY OFFICIALS INDICTED

Entire Executive Committee Charged with Manslaughter.

A. J. Cassatt, J. D. Crimmins, and E. F. C. Young Included in Grand Jury's Action—Motorman, Conductor, and Sand Man Not Indicted.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., March 26.—The Essex County Grand Jury late this afternoon indicted the officials and members of the executive board of the North Jersey Street Railway Company, charging each with manslaughter in being responsible for the Clinton Avenue grade crossing disaster of Feb. 19 last, when nine pupils of the Newark High School were killed and a score or more injured.

The indictments are against President E. F. C. Young, Vice President and General Manager David Young, General Superintendent Charles M. Shipman, Roadmaster Arthur W. Pratt, Superintendent James Smith, and Assistant Superintendent Richard Eick of the Bloomfield division, and the entire Executive Committee of the Board of Directors. This committee comprises, in addition to E. F. C. Young and David Young, A. J. Cassatt of Philadelphia, John D. Crimmins of New York, and J. Roosevelt Shanley, Elias B. Gaddis, and Dr. Leslie D. Ward of this city.

Patrack Brady, the motorman of the ill-fated trolley car, who is suffering with a fractured skull in the City Hospital; the conductor, and the Italian whose duty it was to keep the trolley tracks salted and sanded were not indicted, nor was the engineer of the locomotive that crashed into the trolley car.

The Grand Jury was out but a few minutes after having completed the examination of witnesses relative to the accident. It was the intention of the jury to confer with Chief Justice Gummere after completing the investigation, but this idea was abandoned when word was sent back that the Chief Justice could only be seen at his home.

The news of the indictments has created a sensation, as it was not thought that the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors would be indicted. That the officials of the traction company would alone be indicted was the general expectation.

David Young, Vice President of the traction company, was not surprised at the Grand Jury's action. He refused to make a statement in reference to the case, but intimated that he might say something when officially notified in the matter. R. Shanley of the executive committee also refused to discuss the matter to-night, neither would Charles M. Shipman say anything.

Richard Eick, the Assistant Superintendent of the Bloomfield division, whose duty it was to see that the Clifton Avenue crosstown line was kept in proper condition, resigned his position while the Coroner's inquest relative to the accident was in progress and left immediately for the West. Mr. Eick is now in San Francisco, and an effort will be made to bring him back to this city to answer to his indictement.

NO ELEVATED ROAD STRIKE.

So Chairman Pepper Declares—He Believes the Men Will Get Their Wish Amicably.

Chairman George E. Pepper of the Grievance Committee of the Elevated Road Men's Union characterized the report that the Central Federated Union had taken a hand in the matter as ridiculous when he was seen last night. His organization, he said, was affiliated with the central body, but the latter had no jurisdiction in this case, and did not interfere. He had never mentioned the word "ultimatum," he said, but when he was asked if any new terms had been submitted or sent to Mr. Skitt yesterday, he declined to answer the question. The men, he said, were as determined as ever, but would get what they wanted in an amicable way. He added:

"You can say this from me, there will be no strike. I am positive of it."

He declined to give his reasons for saying so. Then he said:

"As Mr. Bryan said at our last conference, there is no reason why the matters in dispute could not be settled amicably."

CUBAN TREATY IN PERIL.

Senators at Havana Demand a Time Limit for Ratification.

HAVANA, March 26.—The chances for the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with the United States appear slender to-night, unless the United States Government concedes the right to the Cuban Senate to provide that the treaty shall not be effective unless it is ratified by the United States Congress during the present year.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations met this afternoon, only one member being absent, and unanimously decided to report to-morrow in favor of the adoption of all the amendments added by the United States Senate to the treaty, but also to adopt a separate provision as an accompaniment to the effect that the ratification must be complete before Dec. 31.

The Chairman of the committee, Señor Bustamente, made a statement at the conclusion of the meeting, at which were heard the representatives of the commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests, who all favored the ratification of the amended treaty, and urged that it be made effective as early as possible.

During the afternoon, he said, the committee was informed of the contents of a cablegram from Secretary Hay to the effect that the treaty could not now be amended, that the amendment covering the reference to Congress applied only to the United States Congress, and giving assurances of President Roosevelt's intention to call a special session of Congress prior to December.

It was believed that these assurances, coupled with the unanimity with which the business men who were consulted urged the ratification of the treaty, would result in a favorable report unhampered by any condition, but the committeemen appeared to believe that the condition that they recommend will not injure the treaty, and at all events the treaty is undesirable unless it can become effective early next year.

STRANGE FATE OF COMRADES.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Born on the same day, raised together as friends, stricken ill at the same time on a train on which they were employed, and succumbing to death within the same hour was the strange fate of Victor Johnson, 826 Sheffield Avenue, and A. R. Reinhart, 836 Webster Avenue.

The men succumbed to pneumonia at their respective homes yesterday. Seven days before they were taken from the Northwestern Elevated passenger train, on which both were employed, Johnson as conductor and Reinhart as a guard, suffering from this disease. The men were forty-three years old.

AN ELECTRICAL SYSTEM FOR LOCATING MINERALS.

Their Presence in the Earth Indicated by Sound Produced in a Telephone —Demonstration in Wales.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, March 27.—The Times publishes an account of a demonstration of the Daft and Williams system of locating mineral ore which was given at the Telacre lead mine in North Wales.

An alternating current of high potential is used to energize the ground thought to contain mineral deposits. The current is taken from terminals to two metal rods pushed an inch or two into the earth. These act as distributors of the electric force, which is detected by means of a delicate telephonic receiver attached to another pair of rods stuck in the earth in any required position.

The presence of ore is indicated by the greater or less intensity of the sound produced in the telephone.

TAX RATE LESS THAN $1.45.

Prediction Now Made by the Tax Department Officials.

A tax rate of less than $1.45 on each $100 of assessed valuation for 1903 was predicted by several tax officials yesterday. This figure is much below that first estimated by the officials, and is lower because of the passage of the bill allowing certain revenues of the sinking fund to be used for the reduction of taxation, and of the fact that a much larger sum is to be collected from personal taxes this year.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt has settled on what amount of personal taxes he should be assessed by the city. Mr. Vanderbilt, the tax officials say, was perfectly frank in the matter, and when he appeared for examination on Wednesday he had schedules of personal property and other statements about his wealth. To offset his personal property taxable Mr. Vanderbilt made a complete statement to show that he should not pay the city on a personal assessment of $1,000,000, and that the city could legally collect only on an assessment amounting to $100,000, but he agreed to have his assessment stand at $250,000 for 1903.

The tax officials are in a quandary over the assessment on the Dean Hoffman estate. A complication has arisen, and it is probable that the officials will hold that the estate should bear taxes on the assessment of $1,500,000.

The Tax Commissioners, after hurriedly going over the books, have found that three times as many people will have to pay taxes on personal property this year as last. The new form of oath is said to be one of the reasons for greater truthfulness on the part of property owners about personal property.

There was a row in the Tax Department yesterday, which caused some excitement in official circles. A man named Stone, who said he was a lawyer, called at the Tax Department and demanded to be allowed to examine records of assessments of initials H. and S. The clerks informed Mr. Stone that it was against the rules of the department to allow the examination of the records, but that any assessment figure he wanted would be supplied. Mr. Stone produced a lawbook to show that he was entitled to examine the books. President Wells tried to adjust the matter, but Mr. Stone was obdurate, and decided to carry the matter before Mayor Low. When he had gone Mr. Wells was called up by the Mayor, and it was decided to allow Mr. Stone access to the books under the circumstances.

During this time another man, who claimed to be a lawyer, made a scene in the Tax Office. He was on the line and stepping into President Wells's office began to denounce the officials, whom he accused of keeping secret documents which should be made public. The Tax Commissioners and clerks smiled at his utterances and when he had finished his tirade he left the office.

McCLUSKY'S MEN IN RAID CAPTURE NINE PRISONERS.

Hundred Men Panic-stricken When the Detectives Dashed Into an Alleged Poolroom.

Acting under instructions from Inspector McClusky a dozen detectives from the Central Office raided an alleged poolroom at 206 West Thirty-fourth Street shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Nine men, including the reputed owner and five attaches of the house, were arrested and taken to Headquarters. The three others were arrested as suspicious characters, Inspector McClusky being of the opinion that he has seen or at least heard of them before.

Those arrested are Harry R. Parr, the proprietor; Joseph Kearns, cashier, and Henry Collins, John Ogle, William Montgomery, and John Riley, clerks. Those held as suspicious characters gave their names as Jack Flamer, John Muldoon, and B. Hardman.

A number of detectives, who had been visiting the place during the week and had come to be regarded as regular patrons, went to the house early, played the races, and were mingling with the crowd, which numbered about 100, when the detectives from the outside swooped down on the house.

The house is a private residence, and the doors and windows are all heavily barred. The entrance to the basement is through a big substantial iron gate, while the door that leads into the house proper is just as cumbersome and strong. When the police arrived at the appointed hour they had their battering rams with them, and lost no time in getting to work. The first gate was entered without much trouble, and then a good heavy blow was dealt the inner door. The gatekeeper inside had as a companion, although he did not know it, one of the detectives, who grabbed him by the neck and thrust him out of the way and admitted his brother officers.

The scene as the detectives entered the place was one of intense excitement. Men knocked each other all over the place in their frantic attempts to get outside. The detectives were ready, however, and ordered them to remain quiet. Then after picking out the men wanted they permitted the rest to go. A lot of racing cards and other paraphernalia, with six telephones, were taken to Headquarters.

When Parr was brought before Inspector McClusky he gave a fictitious name, but when the Inspector proved that he knew him of old he admitted his identity. On Kearns, the cashier, was found about $1,000 in money. Parr and his employes were held on the charge of keeping a disorderly house for the purpose of making bets on races. Of the three men held as suspicious persons, Flamer was recently mixed up in a shooting affair in the Tenderloin.

The raid was made without the knowledge or assistance of either Inspector Walsh, the Inspector of the district, or Capt. Ferris, the commander of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, in which precinct the place was located.

SUIT OVER DEATH BENEFITS.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 26.—W. & B. V. Bishop, undertakers, of this city, have brought suit to recover a bill for funeral expenses against Catherine A. E. Kerr, widow of Joseph Kerr, a union carpenter.

After Kerr's death the union paid to his widow $200, which she placed in the savings bank. A dispute arose over the undertakers' bill, and Mrs. Kerr refused to pay the amount asked. An injunction was obtained restraining the bank from paying to her any part of the money received from the union until the point at issue had been passed upon by the courts.

The plaintiffs assert that a death benefit paid by a union is first to be used to insure the deceased brother a proper and decent burial. A motion was made before Judge Phillips to-day to dissolve the injunction. He reserved his decision.

Fast St. Louis at 10 A. M.

Through sleeping cars via Pennsylvania Railroad leaving Broadway 9:30 the Limited. Tickets, 429 and 1,323 B'way.—Adv.

STEEL TRUST TAKES BIG MERGER STEP

National, Carnegie, and Steel Hoop Concerns Combined.

SECOND TRENTON MOVE TO-DAY

Pittsburg's Belief That a Plan to Abolish Subsidiary Companies Has Been Entered Upon — Reduction in Taxes the Aim.

The United States Steel Corporation has taken a step to reduce the expenses of maintaining the corporate existence of its subordinary companies, by filing a merger agreement with the Secretary of State of New Jersey, in Trenton, yesterday, under which the Carnegie Company, the National Steel Company, and the American Steel Hoop Company will be consolidated under the style of the National Steel Company.

The capital stock of the new company will be $63,000,000, as against a capitalization of $252,000,000 of the old companies. This reduction will be effected by exchanging four shares of the old stock for one share of the new stock. This is provided for by the following clause in the merger agreement:

"Outstanding shares of stock of the Carnegie Company and the National Steel Company, whether preferred or common, and the outstanding shares of stock of the American Steel Hoop Company, whether preferred or common, shall be exchangeable and convertible into stock of the consolidated corporation at the rate of one-quarter share of stock of said consolidated corporation for every share of stock of the merging corporations, so that for every share of stock, preferred or common, of said merging corporations, of the par value of $100, the holder shall be entitled to receive $25 par value in the stock of the consolidated corporation."

The papers filed at Trenton further show that the consolidation agreement was ratified at the New Jersey Registration and Trust Company's office, in East Orange, on Jan. 10 last.

The consolidated companies will be managed as heretofore in all essentials, except that there can now be put into effect economies in operation and executive management which were not possible before.

It was officially announced yesterday that under the new arrangement W. E. Corey, now head of the Carnegie Steel Company, would become President of the consolidated companies, while President Schwab and Chairman Gary of the Steel Corporation, as members of the Directorate, will be in constant touch with the company.

The other Directors will be Thomas Murray and W. W. Blackburn, the latter being also Secretary and Treasurer. W. C. McCausland will be Assistant Treasurer and J. J. Campbell will be Assistant Secretary and Auditor.

It is said that the merger will result in a saving of $7,000 in annual taxes, as much more in State fees, and $300,000 a year in economies of management, the total amount saved being estimated at $223,000 annually.

Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, said yesterday that the question of merging all or some of the other constituent companies has not yet been considered. The merger of the companies as filed, he added, was decided upon some months ago and was made solely for the purpose of promoting economical administration.

PITTSBURG, March 26.—The only explanation offered in Pittsburg for the filing of articles of merger at Trenton to-day by subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation is that the latter is about to carry out its plan of merging all of its constituent companies, practically abolishing the sub-divisions of the general corporation, and having the parent concern become the operating as well as the stock-holding concern.

This plan will do away with the individual organizations, such as the Carnegie Steel Company, the American Sheet Steel Company, the American Tin Plate Company, the National Tube Company, the Federal Steel Company, the American Bridge Company, and all underlying concerns now operated separately. It will also simplify matters considerably, and by arranging them as departments of the general corporation there will be practically no change in methods, while a tremendous saving in capitalization tax will follow.

At present the United States Steel Corporation pays a tax in New Jersey on its general capital, while each of the underlying capitals pays a tax on its individual capital, though it is represented in the general capital of the corporation. In other words, the corporation is paying taxes twice on its capitalization.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 26.—Secretary of State Stall was notified at 5 o'clock to-day that the Steel Trust's officers would send down another merger to-morrow. Beyond this formal notice nothing is known here as to the nature of the further step intended.

MR. SCHWAB IN PITTSBURG.

He Is Smoothing Out Difficulties in the Way of the Steel Trust's Big Deals.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 26.—Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, arrived in Pittsburg this morning, and the results of his trip are expected to be of great importance. It is admitted that this is not a social visit, as was his last one to the city, and strict secrecy is being observed as to his actions.

Soon after breakfast at his home in the East End he went to the office of the Carnegie Company, where he was in consultation with officers of the big steel corporation. Conferences were held during the day with representatives of the Jones & Laughlin's Steel Company, and it is given out semi-officially that there is no doubt the deal for the absorption of that large steel interest by the trust will be closed.

It is announced that the price has finally been agreed upon, and that the figure at which the plants and properties will be taken over is $30,000,000, the price originally asked by the Jones & Laughlin's Company several months ago. The only hitch in the deal is over the terms of payment, and to Mr. Schwab has been intrusted the task of making a satisfactory arrangement.

It is confidently expected in iron and steel circles in Pittsburg that an official announcement will be made before the close of the week that the deal has been concluded.

There seem to be some unsettled points in the deal for the purchase of the properties of the Clairton Steel Company and the Shenango Furnace Company. It is known that the price has been agreed upon, and an announcement that the deal has been closed has been expected here all week.

Mr. Schwab drove in an open carriage with his wife to Braddock to-day, arriving there at 2:15 this afternoon. As the carriage passed along the streets of Braddock he and his wife were greeted by many acquaintances. He drove directly to the office of Justice of the Peace L. F. Holtzman, who has charge of the execution of the new St. Thomas Roman Catholic Church, in Braddock Avenue. After a short visit, he drove to the new edifice, to which he has already donated $70,000.

The Particular Traveler

uses the Pennsylvania Limited. Fast schedule, convenient hours of departure, and unexcelled appointments. For Chicago and St. Louis.—Adv.

MYSTERIOUS SUDDEN DEATH AT THE HOFFMAN ARMS.

Clerk Refuses to Permit Policeman to Enter Apartment Where James L. Snow Died.

Mystery surrounds the sudden death last night of James L. Snow, who died just before midnight in an apartment in the Hoffman Arms apartment house at 640 Madison Avenue.

Soon after midnight his death was reported to the Coroners' office. It was reported that he had died in the apartments of "R. E. Spencer." At the hotel the bellboy says no one of the name of Spencer is known there.

It is said about the hotel that Snow formerly lived at 324 West Seventy-seventh Street, but that a few months ago he became estranged from his wife, and since has been living at the Hoffman Arms.

The clerk at the hotel refused to give any information. No one was allowed to go upstairs to the apartment where the body was, the clerk even refusing such permission to a policeman of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

About 1 o'clock this morning a man who said his name was "Cole," and that he lived at 120 Riverside Avenue, drove hurriedly up to the house in a cab. He hurried into the house and through the corridors and up the elevator, asking to be taken to the rooms where Mr. Snow had died. He alone was permitted to go.

Soon afterward a man left, carrying with him a small bag that looked like a physician's bag.

It could not be learned at 1:30 o'clock whether or not a physician had been called, but it was said that as late as 10 o'clock last night Mr. Snow had been taken up to his room in the elevator.

The Coroners' office thought the case most mysterious, and Coroner Goldenkrans and Coroner Scholer were immediately notified at their homes. Both were notified so that if one of them should not be at home the other could proceed at once to the investigation of the death.

The Coroners' office officials tried to get some information from the police of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, but the clerk said the replies from the Sergeant there were unsatisfactory, and he could not get the information he wanted. He did not explain what the difficulty was.

The report of the death to the Coroners' office was made by Dr. Veda of the Hoffman Arms.

There is no James L. Snow in the City Directory. The Club Directory gives the name of James Heman Snow, living at 324 West Seventy-seventh Street, General Superintendent of the National Transit Company, with offices at 26 Broadway.

Miss Jones, of Snow living at 324 West Seventy-seventh Street. Called to the telephone at 2 o'clock this morning, a woman who said she was Mrs. Snow said her husband is manager of one of the branches of the Standard Oil Company.

Asked if Mr. Snow lived in the Seventy-seventh Street house, she at first said "No," then later said that he had lived there, and that he had been expected there at 6 o'clock last evening. She said she had not heard of his death.

Edward F. Coles, of 120 Riverside Drive, who called at the Hoffman Arms, is a nephew of Mr. Snow. Mrs. Snow said he was still at the house at 2 o'clock this morning.

It was said about the hotel that the man who died had been known to visit an apartment at the Hoffman Arms, but it could not be said whose apartment it was.

LIPTON'S YACHTS INSURED.

The Shamrock III. for £20,000; the Two Previous Challengers for £12,000 Each.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, March 27.—The Times's insurance correspondent says that Sir Thomas Lipton's three challengers have been insured in London, the Shamrock I. and Shamrock II. for £12,000 each, and the Shamrock III. for £20,000.

The Shamrock I. and Shamrock II. have been underwritten at 7 guineas per cent. each, exclusive of the risks of the transatlantic voyage. The Shamrock III. has been underwritten at 10 guineas per cent. covering all risks.

AUTHOR AS A LAWMAKER.

Winston Churchill Makes a Successful Plea for a Bill in the New Hampshire Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, March 26.—Winston Churchill, author and dramatist, made his first appeal for legislation as a member of the State House of Representatives from Cornish this afternoon. It was eminently successful.

The subject under consideration was the bill introduced by Mr. Churchill early in the session providing for a State exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis. The appropriation originally asked for was $50,000. After cutting this amount down to $35,000, the Committee on Appropriations favorably reported the bill. The minority, angered at the defeat of some of their pet measures, fought the bill persistently.

BIG INCREASE TO MINERS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 26.—While the 18,000 miners in the George's Creek and Somerset soft coal regions will receive an increase of 15 to 18 per cent. in wages as a result of the combination of the Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, the Fairmount Company of West Virginia, and the Somerset Company of Pennsylvania, the consumers will have to pay 50 to 75 cents more a ton.

The new alliance has a combined capital of $31,750,000 and an output of 8,500,000 tons a year. Several independent companies also give the increase to the men. H. Crawford Black, President of the Black-Sheridan-Wilson Company said:

"The United Mine Workers in the soft coal region of Central Pennsylvania and the operators recently compromised on an increase of 10 per cent. in the miners' wages. We do much better by raising our miners' pay from 55 to 65 cents a ton. The increase is voluntary. Though persistent efforts have been made to get the miners in the George's Creek and Somerset regions to join the union, they have refused to do it."

The operators give as reason for increasing prices the fact that the railroads have raised rates.

NO TRACE OF BOND BROKER.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 26.—The police have no clue yet regarding the whereabouts of Malcolm P. Skinner, the bond broker of Boston, who disappeared a week ago. In the brownstone-front house in which Skinner lived was furnished with imported tapestries and valuable paintings.

Before his departure he realised on all his available property, including some municipal and corporation bonds. He was with the E. S. Dean Company of New York until it failed, first acting as manager of the Providence office, and afterward being in charge of the Philadelphia department.

PROXIES FOR MR. KEENE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Legal stock brokers have been instructed by James R. Keene to send proxies from as many local stockholders of the Southern Pacific as possible, and they reported to-day that a large number of proxies already had been secured.

Just how much Southern Pacific is held here cannot be stated, but the amount is supposed to be large.

Piso's Cure is an effectual remedy for Cold on the Lungs. Sold by all druggists. 25c.—Adv.

BURDICK INQUEST ENDS; PENNELL INQUIRY NEXT

Continuation of Probing in the Associated Tragedies.

"John Doe" Warrants May Be Issued—Pastor Testifies to Supposed Threat by Pennell — Mrs. Hull and Carol Burdick Recalled.

BUFFALO, March 26.—The inquest into the death of Edwin L. Burdick, who was murdered just a month ago in his home in Ashland Avenue, was ended at 3 o'clock this afternoon. At the close of the inquest Judge Murphy announced that an official inquiry into the tragic death of Arthur B. Pennell, who has figured so prominently in the Burdick inquest, will be started next Monday.

Judge Murphy said after court adjourned this afternoon that his judgment in the Burdick case will not be handed down until Monday, or perhaps later next week. It is possible that he may issue warrants for the arrest of "John Doe" and "Jane Doe." If Judge Murphy sees fit to take such action the District Attorney will be obliged to submit the whole case to the Grand Jury, though there is now little hope of fastening the crime upon any one.

It was learned to-night that ex-District Attorney Penney had entered a protest to Judge Murphy to-day against merging the Burdick and the Pennell inquests and handing down judgment on both cases at the same time.

The Burdick inquest has served to develop several theories relative to the crime that had been suggested many days ago, but it would be hardly correct to say that the investigation has added anything more than an appearance of reasonability to any of these theories. Aside from the failure of the authorities to obtain evidence bearing directly upon the commission of the crime or to establish the identity of the murderer, there is a general feeling of satisfaction that the name of Mr. Burdick has been lifted from the mire in which it was first dragged.

Three new witnesses appeared on the stand to-day. They were the Rev. L. M. Powers, pastor of the Church of The Messiah, where the Burdick family and Mrs. Hull were regular attendants, and Detectives Cornish and Coughlin, who were the first police officials to arrive at the Burdick home when the crime was discovered.

Mrs. Hull, Carol Burdick, and Maggie Murray, the Burdick cook, were recalled to straighten out if possible conflicting testimony given by them while on the witness stand.

The report of City Chemist Hill was read by the District Attorney. It stated that no poison was found in the cocktail bottle or in the stomach of the dead man. Mr. Hill's report also showed that there were no bloodstains on the golf stick taken from the Burdick home after the murder under the supposition that it might possibly have been the weapon used by the murderer.

Mr. Powers said that before the tragedy he talked confidentially with both Mrs. Hull and Mr. Burdick, and told how Pennell's threat of suicide had had the effect of causing a discontinuance of the divorce proceedings. While the minister would not swear to it, he said he was under the impression that Pennell told Burdick if the divorce suit was not discontinued "something would happen."

BURDICK'S PASTOR TESTIFIES.

The Rev. Mr. Powers was called to the stand a few minutes after court opened, and was decidedly ill at ease while questioned. He said that he had two talks with Mr. Burdick regarding his domestic affairs. The first talk occurred about two weeks prior to his death at his office.

Q.—By his request? A.—No. I went there voluntarily to see him about the trouble in his family.

Q.—Who informed you that there was trouble in the family? A.—It had become common talk at that time.

Q.—Did Mr. H

room? A.—Well, the door of papa's room was open, and it was easy to get out that way.

Q.—What you got out into the hall you saw grandma going down stairs? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you hear her say? A.—Nothing.

Q.—Did you see Maggie Murray up stairs at that time, too? A.—Yes, I think so.

Q.—Now, what was it that grandma said while she was in the hall that made you go into papa's room? A.—I don't remember anything.

Q.—You heard her say something? A.—Yes, but I don't think I heard what it was.

Q.—You heard her and Maggie talking out in the hall? A.—Yes, but I do not remember what they said.

Q.—They were talking about papa, weren't they? A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, think and tell me what they said? A.—But I don't remember, Mr. Coatsworth.

Q.—Didn't you hear grandma say, "Why, he hasn't been in bed all night?" A.—I heard that during the morning, but not at that time.

Q.—Now, wasn't it that that took you out into the hall? A.—Yes, I heard them say that.

Q.—Did you hear either Maggie or grandma say, "The den door is closed?" A.—Yes, I heard that.

Q.—And didn't you say, "Why, I heard papa go down stairs a little while ago?" A.—No, it was Alice said that. She heard Maggie or the other girl go down stairs and she thought it was papa.

Q.—You say Alice made that remark? A.—Well, I didn't, and I think, I'm sure, it was Alice.

Q.—Was Alice out in the hall at that time? A.—I do not remember where she was.

Q.—You are sure you did not make that remark, Carol? A.—Yes, sure.

Q.—Now, since papa was killed has anybody been talking to you about how he was killed? A.—No, I do not know now how he was killed.

Q.—Where did you go after you saw grandma go down stairs? A.—I don't remember. Katie helped me dress and then I went down stairs to breakfast.

Q.—When did you first hear that there was anything the matter with papa? A.—After Dr. Marcy came. I don't remember now whether grandma told me before that that papa was ill. I think she did.

Q.—Do you recall who slept with grandma on the Wednesday night before the murder? A.—No, I do not.

During the examination of Carol, Attorney Hartzell objected to the manner in which the District Attorney was pressing the little witness.

"We don't care for any suggestions from you," said the Judge. "You are here only through courtesy. When we think the District Attorney is going too far I shall stop him. I don't see, anyway, why you should fear to have the witness pressed."

MRS. HULL'S CONTRADICTIONS.

Mrs. Hull was recalled. She appeared a little thinner and a little paler than when she was on the stand before, but her face was relaxed and she made a more favorable impression than on the previous occasion of her testifying.

Q.—When you were last on the stand you testified that you were in the bathroom when Maggie told you the den door was closed and the kitchen window was open? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that you were not on the second floor when she gave you that information? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, Maggie said she was in your room when she told you all that. A.—She was not. To the best of my recollection, she was not.

Q.—Did you see the children that morning before you went down stairs? A.—I do not remember that I did.

Q.—Did you see Carol? A.—I may have, Mr. Coatsworth, but I do not remember having seen her.

Q.—Will you swear positively that you did not see Carol and that you did not hear her say: "Why, I just heard papa go down stairs"? A.—No, but I do not think that remark was made.

Q.—On your last examination you said you went to St. John's Church on the morning of Ash Wednesday? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You usually attend the Church of the Messiah? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had you ever attended St. John's Church before? A.—Yes, once or twice and had dropped in there.

Q.—What time did you leave home? A.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock.

Q.—Which way did you go? A.—Up Ashland Avenue to Lafayette Avenue and to church.

Q.—And you got to church when you knew service was about over? A.—When I started out I did not intend to go to church. I went out for a walk.

Q.—Are you sure you were not on Elmwood Avenue that Wednesday morning? A.—I am sure I was not.

This questioning by the District Attorney was due to the fact that Pennell was seen walking in Elmwood Avenue on the morning of Ash Wednesday near the Burdick home. The prosecutor then continued:

Q.—You are sure you were not, Mrs. Hull? I told you the last time that I was on the stand that I did not remember what I did on the following Thursday afternoon. Since then a friend has told me that you went to a dentist in Elmwood Avenue that afternoon. I walked up Elmwood Avenue to Breckenridge Avenue.

Q.—What did you do that morning? A.—I went to St. John's Church, but they were not having services there at that time. I then got on a street car and took a ride, as I frequently had done, and I remained on the car until it reached St. Paul's Church. I got off there and went to church.

Q.—Do you recall an occasion in January, 1901, when Burdick forced his wife to give him the key to her letter? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did you ever see the contents of that box? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you know while Mrs. Burdick was in Atlantic City Mr. Pennell was there at the same time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you know they were at the Falls together? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is there a lock on the den door? A.—I think there is a lock, but I do not know that there is a key.

Q.—Did you go into the cellar that morning after Maggie told you about the den door being closed? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you in the cellar or around the furnace that morning either before or after Mr. Burdick's death was announced? A.—No, Sir, I was not.

"That's all," said Mr. Coatsworth.

"What were your relations with Mr. Pennell?" asked Attorney Hubbell.

"Not any. He was a man I did not like."

"Did you ever appeal to him to let Mrs. Burdick alone?"

"Yes, on two occasions. The first time I wrote him a very earnest letter. I appealed to his pride, telling him that any one who had been a guest in the house should rise above making trouble in our home. I am sure that if the man had had any heart or decency that appeal would have been sufficient."

Q.—Did you ever write to him again? A.—Yes; I wrote again last May.

Q.—Did he reply to that letter? A.—Yes; he sent me a very cold note in which he said he would not be driven out of Buffalo; that there was a better way to settle the matter.

Q.—Did you ever meet him after that? A.—Yes; I met him once. He tried to raise his hat to me, but I looked the other way.

Q.—Then your feelings toward him were those of resentment? A.—They were.

Q.—And what were his feelings toward you? A.—I do not know.

SERVANT TELLS HER STORY.

Maggie Murray, the servant, was recalled. She repeated her story that she went upstairs to Mrs. Hull's room to tell her about finding the kitchen window open and the den door closed. She said she was not down stairs when she gave Mrs. Hull that information.

Q.—While you were in the hall up stairs did Carol say: "Why, I just heard papa go down stairs"? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where was she at that time? A.—Standing in the doorway of her father's room.

Q.—You are sure of that? A.—Yes, Sir.

The object in bringing out this testimony apparently was to show that somebody had been moving about the house that morning.

"Do you know who it was Carol heard going down stairs?" asked the Judge.

"I have no idea," was the reply.

Judge Murphy then ordered a recess until 2 o'clock, and when court was reconvened he said:

"I wish to make an announcement. No more witnesses will be called in the Burdick inquest either now or later on. The Pennell inquest will be begun at 10 o'clock on Monday morning and will be a separate and distinct investigation."

Mr. Coatsworth then read the report of Chemist Hill on the examination of Burdick's stomach, a golf stick, and the contents of the bottle found on the table in the den.

The report on the contents of the bottle was to the effect that it contained no traces of drugs or poisons. No blood or any traces of blood were found on the golf stick. In the stomach some alcohol was found. Everything in the stomach was thoroughly digested and no trace of any drug or poison was found.

Detective Cornish was called to the stand to testify concerning the shirt found on Burdick's body and identified one produced by Mr. Coatsworth. It was an ordinary Winter undershirt of a light brown color.

Q.—Did you notice the crackers, the tarts, and a piece of cheese on the table in the den? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What do you say as to whether there were any crumbs on the plate? A.—There were no crumbs whatever on the plate or table or on the floor. The crackers had not been eaten in the den.

Q.—Did you notice whether the cocktail glass on the table had been used? A.—I noticed that it was very sticky on the outside. Even the stem and the base of the glass were coated with a sticky substance, as if the contents of the glass had run over.

Detective Coughlin, one of the first of the police officials to reach the Burdick home after the murder, was then called, and stated that he examined Burdick's bedroom and found a vest on the sofa in the bedroom. In one of the pockets was a roll of bills containing $44. There was no watch or any other article in the vest. Burdick's coat and trousers were found in his den.

This closes the Burdick inquest," said Judge Murphy.

Conference on New Haven Schedule.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 26.—President John M. Hall of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad met the trainmen's Grievance Committee to-day to consider the specifications of the new schedule of wages indorsed by the Directors at the conference. The conference lasted the entire day, and will be resumed to-morrow. The conference committee expect to meet President Hall on Saturday.

AMORY-HAZARD CABLE CORRESPONDENCE READ

Hearing in the Vreeland Libel Suit Abruptly Adjourned.

Lawyer Nicoll Summons T. J. Taylor, David Lamar, Isidor Wormser, Harry Content, and W. D. Wrenn—James R. Keene Wanted.

The hearing in William N. Amory's action for libel against H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, before Magistrate Barlow in the private examination room of the Tombs Police Court, was suspended abruptly yesterday afternoon, almost immediately following the introduction in evidence of a cable correspondence between Mr. Amory and William A. Hazard concerning the affairs of the Metropolitan Street Railway, which correspondence De Lancey Nicoll, of Mr. Vreeland's counsel, asserted pointed to a conspiracy against the Metropolitan Company.

The reading of the messages exchanged between Messrs. Amory and Hazard, the explanations offered for them by Mr. Amory, and the deductions of Mr. Nicoll from the terms employed in both messages and explanations caused a great stir in the courtroom. When the examination was adjourned at 1:30 o'clock until 11 A. M., April 1, after a perfunctory examination of Mr. Amory by his counsel, Thomas F. Byrne, who put but one question, Mr. Nicoll stated that he wished time in which to gather necessary witnesses who are to be subpoenaed. These witnesses include a number of well-known Wall Street operators in stocks, who have been mentioned before in connection with the case. Following the adjournment Mr. Nicoll gave a new impetus to the stir in the courtroom by remarking to a group about him:

"Did you ever hear of a charge of conspiracy? Well, something of that kind may be heard soon. Those cable messages may have further usefulness as evidence."

Later, however, Mr. Nicoll said that he had not as yet formed any definite plan of action in the matter of a prosecution for conspiracy, though at the close of the hearing before Magistrate Barlow he and his associate in the case, Paul Cravath, went to the office of District Attorney Jerome. Mr. Jerome was not in, and they left after a stay of a few minutes.

The hearing entered its third day when at 11:15 o'clock Magistrate Barlow opened court in the crowded private examination room. Mr. Amory again was on the stand and was the only witness. Mr. Nicoll opened by questioning Mr. Amory as to the part that Assistant District Attorney Schurman may have had in inducing Mr. Amory to place the conduct of proposed civil suits against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in the hands of ex-District Attorney Eugene Philbin, avowedly for the purpose being to correct an injustice that had been done to Mr. Schurman in connecting him with Mr. Amory's actions against the street railroad company. Mr. Amory answered that the only part Mr. Schurman had in the matter was to listen to him and agree with him when Mr. Amory spoke of Mr. Philbin as one of the few "eminent" lawyers who might be free to take up suits against the Metropolitan Company. Mr. Nicoll then reverted to the testimony of Mr. Amory as to the financial aid Talbot J. Taylor had furnished for the witness personally and for carrying on the investigation of the Metropolitan Road's affairs.

T. J. TAYLOR'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Nicoll then introduced a statement authorized by Mr. Taylor in explanation of his connection with Mr. Amory's investigations, which was published yesterday, and though Mr. Byrne objected, the court admitted it. In this Mr. Taylor said in substance that "we," meaning himself and his father-in-law, James R. Keene, were carrying a large amount of stocks, and particularly a large amount of Manhattan Railroad stock, when Mr. Keene learned from Mr. Amory of his intended disclosure of the reports he had prepared to show alleged irregularities in the management of the Metropolitan Railway. Mr. Keene did not wish the report from Mr. Amory made public at that time, about a year ago, as disclosures of that nature would have influenced the price of Metropolitan and other stock as well. Accordingly Mr. Keene, and later when Mr. Keene went abroad, Mr. Taylor, acting on Mr. Keene's advice, temporized with Mr. Amory, seeking delay in the announcement of what he had reported to them. Mr. Taylor admitted in his statement that he was impressed with Mr. Amory's statements and figures, and solely with the view of preventing the publishing of a report which he believed would unsettle the stock market, agreed to go further with the investigation begun by Mr. Amory, and so made an agreement with the investigated to employ expert accountants to verify Mr. Amory's report. Mr. Taylor admitted paying sums of money to Mr. Amory to carry on the inquiry, thus achieving his purpose of keeping the alleged facts stated in Mr. Amory's report from becoming public to the stock market when he and Mr. Keene sold out their holdings in stocks that might have been injured by Mr. Amory's disclosures. When that was achieved, Mr. Taylor said, his connection with Mr. Amory ceased.

To Mr. Nicoll's questions as to the accuracy of Mr. Taylor's statement, Mr. Amory said that while it might cover Mr. Taylor's part in the investigation, there were some few misstatements, due probably to Mr. Taylor's having confused transactions he had with J. Coleman Drayton, his counsel, and with Mr. Amory. The statement by Mr. Taylor that the witness had spoken to him of his, Mr. Amory's, debts to accountants, Mr. Amory denied positively, while he admitted that he had received about $6,400 from Mr. Taylor. To Mr. Nicoll's suggesting in a question that the report by the witness had been suppressed, while Mr. Keene was "long" on stocks, Mr. Amory answered that he was not concerned with Mr. Keene's purpose, as his idea had been to use Mr. Keene for his own ends in growing up "stronger."

Mr. Nicoll continued to interrogate Mr. Amory as to his connections with Mr. Taylor until he was interrupted by Mr. Cravath with notice of the arrival of a package of documents, sent from the Western Union Cable Company, in response to what Mr. Nicoll later spoke of as a "drag-net" subpoena. There was a short delay in the proceedings, while Messrs. Nicoll and Cravath looked over the papers. Then Mr. Nicoll returned to the examination by saying:

"On Monday you stated that you gave advice to two persons concerning the purchase or sale of Metropolitan stock. Who were these persons?"

Mr. Amory objected to the statement made that he had given such advice, and demanded that the record be read to show exactly what he had said. After a sharp argument and the reading of the previous testimony, Mr. Amory announced that the two persons he had advised "not to buy Metropolitan stock" were Howland Leavitt and William A. Hazard.

"Mr. Hazard is in Paris, is he not?" Mr. Nicoll returned. "He is," was the answer.

Q.—Through February and March you have been in frequent cable communication with him, have you not? A.—I have.

Q.—Your cables to you and you have cabled back to him? A.—Yes.

Q.—This correspondence was all in reference to Metropolitan stock, was it not? A.—Yes.

CABLE CORRESPONDENCE READ.

Mr. Nicoll then submitted the correspondence furnished by the cable company for Mr. Amory to identify. As each message was identified it was read. The first was as follows:

Feb. 5, 1903.

Amory, 127 East 62, N. Y.:

"What did that mean?" Mr. Nicoll asked. "What did I answer?" Mr. Amory returned. Mr. Nicoll read the answer:

Feb. 6, 1903.

Dacrydium, Paris:

Exact date unsettled. Have conferred fully.

O'BRIAN.

"Who is Dacrydium?" pursued Mr. Nicoll. "That is the cable code address of William A. Hazard," Mr. Amory replied. "And who is O'Brian?" "He is a partner in the firm of Francis D. Moulton & Co., and is acting for Mr. Hazard in Mr. Hazard's absence."

Q.—What did "Is it gearer?" mean? A.—Some time years ago Mr. Hazard did me a great favor, and I told him that if I could ever return it I would. I wrote him in January, I think, that I intended bringing proceedings to have the Metropolitan placed in the hands of a receiver, and I thought if he held any traction stock he should use the information to get rid of it.

Q.—Had you any arrangement with Mr. Hazard to speculate in the stock? A.—None at all.

Q.—In your plans to wreck the road you sought everywhere for a stockholder to bring suit, did you not? A.—I did not. There was no time to wreck the road. I refused a stockholder who was offered without even knowing his name.

Q.—Did you not seek John D. Crimmins for that purpose? A.—I did not.

Q.—But you went to Charleston to see Mr. Crimmins? A.—I did, but not for that purpose.

Q.—For what purpose? A.—I took a letter from Mr. Philbin.

Q.—What about? A.—I understood Mr. Philbin wanted to know if Mr. Crimmins objected to him bringing a civil suit against the company.

Objection by Mr. Byrnes cut off inquiry as to what attitude Mr. Crimmins may have taken. Mr. Amory then stated that Harry J. Braker was the stockholder in whose name civil suit was to be brought against the Metropolitan Company.

"Do you not know," Mr. Nicoll asked, "that Mr. Braker is not a stockholder in the company?"

Mr. Amory answered that he knew nothing of the matter.

Mr. Nicoll resumed reading the cable correspondence, the next introduced being:

Melton Mowbray, Feb. 16, 1903.

Amory, 127 East Sixty-second, New York:

Cable address until further notice Hazard, care Keene, Melton Mowbray. HAZARD.

To Mr. Nicoll's questions, Mr. Amory said that the Keene mentioned was Foxhall P. Keene, the son of James R. Keene. The witness denied with some heat that Foxhall Keene, too, was interested in his cause against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

One message sent to Mr. Amory, but, according to him, never received, was not admitted as evidence. The remainder of the correspondence was as follows:

Melton Mowbray, Feb. 21, 1903.

Amory, 127 East Sixty-second Street, New York:

When application papers. Report rumors disproved. HAZARD.

Feb. 21, 1903.

To Hazard, Keene, Melton Mowbray:

Application deferred possibly fortnight or more. Leaks caused premature publication. Matters much more serious than newspapers indicate.

March 12, 1903.

Amory, 127 East Sixty-second Street, New York:

Anything new?

March 12, 1903.

Dacrydium, Paris:

No.

March 15, 1903.

Amory, 127 East Sixty-second Street, New York:

Papers say President who should know denies change dividends paid unexisting profits. Does not this practically make public all anyone knows? When application? Is it good time?

March 15, 1903.

To Dacrydium, Paris:

Cannot advise.

March 22, 1903.

Amory, 127 East Sixty-second Street, New York:

Cable if conditions make purchase desirable.

March 23, 1903.

Amory, 127 East Sixty-second Street, New York:

Cable advice either way in view advancing.

March 24, 1903.

Dacrydium, Paris:

Absent. Cannot advise. Don't think conditions make purchase advisable.

Q.—What does "Is it good time" mean? Does that mean it is a good time to sell stock? A.—"What stock?"

Q.—Why, Metropolitan. I understood you to say you were advising Mr. Hazard concerning his holdings in Metropolitan stock, and its sale. A.—You are mistaken, Mr. Nicoll has a theory of his own and he shall not be allowed to try it.

The term "advance" Mr. Amory said applied to Metropolitan stock. Mr. Nicoll suggested that Mr. Amory might have anticipated a decline in the stock following the publication on March 11 of the Amory report concerning the road, and added: "But you were not up, did it not?" "I do not know," the witness returned. "It did not concern me."

"What? You are in this attack and do not read the market quotations?"

"There are days when I do not," Mr. Amory answered.

The surprise caused by the defense's production of the cable correspondence, and the defense's knowledge of all the details of Mr. Amory's plans and actions was marked, and Mr. Nicoll seemed well pleased with the results of his examination when he suddenly declared that he had finished with the witness.

The adjournment until April 1, Mr. Nicoll stated later, had been asked for, that witnesses might be subpoenaed. Those specially wanted and on whom service has been ordered to-day include Talbot J. Taylor, David Lamar, Isidor Wormser, Harry Content, and W. D. Wrenn. James R. Keene also is wanted as a witness, but had not been subpoenaed yesterday, as he has been ill at the Waldorf-Astoria, and has refused to be seen. Mr. Keene declined to issue any statement yesterday concerning his connection with Mr. Amory.

William A. Hazard, Mr. Amory's correspondent, has a country home at Cedarhurst, L. I., and an office at 20 Broadway, but is best known as a wealthy patron of amateur sport. His chief prominence in sport is in connection with polo, in which game he is noted as a skilled player. He is president of the Rockaway Hunt Club polo team and Secretary of the American Polo Association. Mr. Hazard has been living abroad for about a year, and has figured in a number of polo games at Hurlingham and other English polo fields. It is stated by acquaintances that Mr. Hazard has arranged to return to America for the coming season, and that he may have to this country the large stable of polo ponies that he maintained in England.

WORK OF ZIONISTS.

The aims and purposes of Zionism and what the movement has accomplished in the way of preparing a haven in Palestine for the persecuted Jews of the Old World were discussed by several speakers at a mass meeting in Cooper Union last night under the auspices of the Federation of American Zionists, and in aid of the Jewish National Fund.

The principal speaker was E. W. Lewis-Epstein, director of a Jewish colony near Jaffa, who delivered an address, in which he discussed the Jewish resettlement of Palestine, the history and development of the colonies there, and the influence of colonization on political Zionism.

"The colonies have now been placed on a very stable basis," he said. "They have begun to produce and there is an annual output of wine, grain, silk, olives, tobacco, and other agricultural and fruit products. While this is not as yet sufficient to place them on a paying basis, enough has been accomplished to show to our satisfaction that, as soon as they have been properly developed, the colonies will be financially independent. It is the duty of the Jewish people everywhere to buy the products of these colonies and aid their people in Palestine to attain that end."

"The Zionist movement," said Jacob De Haas, who followed, "is something that has not sprung from our communal life, something, in fact, that we have not taken from the synagogue. This movement, such as we have seen it since 1830, is something that has sprung from the very hearts of the Jewish people themselves, their ideals, and hopes and longings.

"At the present stage it seems as though we had left behind us philanthropy as well as preaching. It is nothing less than a great democracy we have created—a democracy with half a million adherents. Out of chaos we have created something which, while it cannot be geographically defined as a State, yet has all the functions of a State."

Mr. De Haas outlined the purpose of the National fund, which is best known by its Hebrew name, "The Eternal Heritage." The fund is directed toward the creation of a Jewish credit by the accumulation of cash funds. It is to be a permanent fund, for the Jewish people, and is to be used exclusively for the purchase of land in Palestine and Syria.

DEED OF TRUST REVOKED.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 26.—Henry M. Parker of Yonkers, N. Y., is to receive the $200,000 worth of property which he transferred to William E. Stone and others as trustees on Dec. 5, 1901, by a trust deed. This deed provided that he could enjoy only the income of his property so long as he lived, and his widow should have it after his death in case of his marriage, while the principal was to go to his children, should he have any.

Judge Aldrich decided in the United States Circuit Court to-day that Parker should have the trust deed cancelled and the property transferred to him by the trustees, upon the ground that he entered into the conveyance under a substantial misapprehension. He is about thirty years old, and was for several years an art student abroad. He is unmarried. He inherited the property from his great-grandfather, Dudley L. Pickman, his grandfather, Richard Fay, and his uncles.

If you fear dyspepsia and would avoid it, drink

LONDONDERRY

LITHIA WATER

with your meals. It is an aid to digestion and a joy to its drinkers.

ROAD WOULD ENJOIN H. A. TAYLOR'S ESTATE

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Files Action in Equity.

Over $500,000 Involved—Railway Counsel Claims That 200 Bonds Were Hypothecated by Their Agent for His Own Use.

Lawrence & Hughes, attorneys for the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company, filed an action in equity in the United States Circuit Court yesterday to secure an order restraining the executors of the estate of Henry A. Taylor from commencing, maintaining, or prosecuting any action at law against the road for the payment of principal or interest on the 200 bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis Railroad, a subsidiary corporation, and which bonds are the basis of the pending litigation between the Dayton Road and the Taylor executors. The papers were served during the day on John Howard Taylor, Frederick W. Burnside, and Henry A. Taylor, Jr., the executors. Both of the Messrs. Taylor are sons of Henry A. Taylor and Mr. Burnside is a son-in-law.

The equity action will come before Judge Lacombe to-day, and Lawrence & Hughes have a temporary order restraining the executors from prosecuting their actions pending the hearing and decision of the equity action. As several actions are pending in the State and city courts for the payment of coupons on the bonds in question, which are past due in many cases, and which bear a guarantee by the Dayton Road, the equity action will bring all to a stop, while at the same time it will allow the railroad to proceed with the main action brought by it against the executors for the recovery of the bonds in question or for the payment for their value.

The litigation against the Taylor estate was started on Saturday last when summonses were filed in the Federal courts by the attorneys for the road in their suit to recover a sum approximating $500,000 for 200 bonds of the Chicago, Hamilton, and Indianapolis Road, principal and interest guaranteed by the Chicago, Hamilton, and Dayton, which the railroad said had been given into the possession of Mr. Taylor to guarantee him against liability as an agent for the road. Mr. Taylor had been engaged in large stock and bond transactions for the Dayton Road, covering a period of seven years prior to 1895, having negotiated the Cincinnati Extension and the Cincinnati Southern deals, which had been profitable to the Dayton. During this time he had acquired for the Dayton large blocks of stocks in other roads, which, because of litigation against the lines, it was deemed best should be retained in his name, although for the Dayton, instead of being placed in the hands of the Directors for treasury assets. This was because the stocks in question, under the laws of the State of Ohio, made the owner jointly liable for the debts of the corporation.

After the death of Mr. Taylor in 1899 the Dayton road claims it discovered to its surprise that Mr. Taylor had appropriated the bonds for his own use, and had hypothecated many of them, but they later were recovered in part and the bulk now are an important part of the Taylor estate. Since the executors have been in control they have brought various actions against the road to recover on the bonds and the coupons, these coupons aggregating some $54,000, and it is largely to stop these actions which the attorneys for the road declare are merely to harass the road, that the equity action has been instituted.

The equity action also calls for a restraining order restraining the executors to refrain from parting with any of the bonds or the coupons attached to them to any third person until the guaranty of payment shall first be cancelled.

Frank R. Lawrence of the law firm of Lawrence & Hughes, when the action for the recovery of the bonds was instituted, made a statement in which he declared that Mr. Taylor had converted the bonds to his own use and entirely without authority, as the bonds were secured by him under the circumstances now forced to the papers, from which quotations have been made, and that Mr. Taylor, in fact, had no real ownership, wholly or in part, in any of the securities, as he had been paid in full for his entire interest in the road up to that time. Mr. Lawrence said that after Mr. Taylor's death the safe in which it was supposed by the Directors of the road that he kept the bonds was found to be empty.

Frederick W. Burnside, a son-in-law of the late Mr. Taylor, and one of the executors, was ill in bed at the time the action was brought, and is so at the present time, at his home, 47 West Seventy-fifth Street. Last night, however, Mr. Burnside was seen while under the doctor's care, and he made public a letter which had been sent to Mr. Lawrence by him in the name of Henry A. Taylor and John Howard Taylor, the sons, to resent what they termed unfair imputations against their father.

Mr. Taylor, the elder, died in April of 1899, at the age of sixty years, at his city home, 11 West Forty-sixth Street. His will was probated at Milford, Conn., where he had a country home, and which place he claimed as his legal residence. He left four children, the two sons named in the railroad action, Mrs. Burnside, wife of the third executor, the fourth being Mme. Chrapovitsky of St. Petersburg, a wife of a Lieutenant in the Imperial Russian Navy.

MAY PAY MORE FOR DRINKS.

Liquor Men Would Turn the Voters Against the Political Powers That Be by Raising the Price.

The liquor dealers of the city are planning, in the event of their being compelled to pay higher license fees, to "get even," as they say, with the Governor of the State and Mayor of the city by increasing the price of drinks sold over the bar to a point where the great mass of voters will rise in their indignation and snow under with their votes at the next election the political powers that be. Club prices for everything is to be the watchword or war cry.

The only difference of opinion among those of the delegates to the liquor dealers convention who thus far have been chosen is as to whether it would not be as well to charge 7 instead of 10 cents per glass of beer. According to present plans a glass of beer to cost 10 cents, the ordinary glass of bar whisky is to be 15 cents, and the same for gin. Brandy is to cost 5 cents more than formerly, and all mixed drinks are to have 5 cents added to the previous cost. The growler trade is to be particularly marked, for example: There is to be more foam than is served at Coney Island, and the price is to be at least doubled.

The less radical of the dealers may persuade the others to less strenuous measures, but the vote up to date is strongly in favor of making beer a luxury and to place liquors, especially such as are mixed, almost beyond the reach of the poor of purse.

One of the radicals said last night:

"We will bring the reformers and the hayseeds to their feet."

YARMOUTH-THAW WEDDING.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 26.—Mrs. William Thaw telegraphed the following from Washington to a local news agency to-day, to be given out for publication:

"The wedding of Miss Alice Thaw and the Earl of Yarmouth will take place in Pittsburg on Monday, April 27. The wedding date was originally fixed for April 26, but as the request of Mrs. Thaw was changed to the first week in June. Yesterday a cablegram was received from the Marquis of Hertford, the father of the Earl of Yarmouth, which read: 'Impossible to leave for June wedding; ask Mrs. Thaw to reconsider and have on April wedding.' This message was conclusive, and Mrs. Thaw fixed the date finally for April 27. This will enable Lord and Lady Hertford to take the return steamer home. The wedding will take place in Pittsburg. The new Third Presbyterian Church is not far enough toward completion to be used for the occasion, and the wedding will probably be at the Thaw home on Beechwood Boulevard."

Not B. F. Chadsey's Body.

After a detective and a lawyer had identified the mutilated body of a man found in the water at Bayonne, N. J., as that of Benjamin F. Chadsey, the Brooklyn lawyer who disappeared under peculiar circumstances on the eve of his trial on a charge of larceny, Mr. Chadsey's wife and several men who knew him viewed the remains last night and expressed the belief that they were not those of the missing lawyer. The body is in the morgue at Bayonne in that of a man who was taller than Mr. Chadsey.

THE JUDAEANS BID DR. KOHLER GODSPEED

Expounders of Two Schools of Jewish Faith Speak.

New Head of the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati Eulogizes Truth—Prof. Schechter on the Higher Anti-Semitism.

The Rev. Dr. Kaufman Kohler of Temple Beth-El, the newly elected President of the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati, was the guest of honor last night at a banquet given by the Judaeans at the Tuxedo. Assembled at the dinner were nearly all the leading teachers and expounders of Judaism in New York. The addresses dealt with the tenets of the two schools of the Jewish faith in this country—the advanced and the conservative. Dr. Kohler, as one of the foremost of the leaders of the advanced school, was met by some of the leading exponents of the orthodox belief.

Among those present at the dinner were the following, many of whom were accompanied by their wives and daughters:

Dr. Cyrus Adler,	Dr. H. N. Vineberg,
Dr. S. Grossman,	Nathan Bijur,
Dr. M. H. Harris,	Isidor Straus,
Dr. B. G. Hirsch,	Justice S. Greenbaum,
Dr. Abram S. Isaacs,	Judge Myer S. Isaacs,
Dr. H. M. Leipziger,	Morris W. Benjamin,
Dr. S. Newton Leo,	Philip Cowen,
Dr. F. De Sola Mendes,	Julius J. Frank,
Dr. Alfred Meyer,	Abraham Goldsmith,
Dr. Pereira Mendes,	Dr. Joe K. Frankel,
Rev. Samuel Schulman,	Marcus M. Marks,
Prof. S. Schechter,	Albert Ulmann,
Dr. J. Silverman,	

Dr. Leipziger, President of the Judaeans presided and opened the proceedings with a eulogy of the attainments and achievements of Dr. Kohler, successor of the late Rabbi Isaac M. Wise, the founder of the Hebrew Union College.

"I once thought that it would be well if there were but one great institution of Jewish learning in the United States," said Dr. Leipziger, "but, considering the character of our time and the development of individuality in men it would be well if we have at least two organizations, one standing for all the old traditions of our religion and the other a little more advanced, like two great ships, both leaving the same port and both bound for the same destination, diverging at times on the ocean highway, but both arriving at last at the same port—that of truth.

"I congratulate Dr. Kohler particularly on the field he is about to enter, and I think the Board of Governors of the Hebrew Union College, the Jewish community of Cincinnati, and the Jewish community of the United States are to be congratulated on having the right man in the right place. Dr. Kohler's capabilities are peculiarly fitting for a teacher, and now he is called upon to be a teacher of teachers at a happy time in the history of Judaism, a time when there seems to be a renaissance in the faith, and we hope that under his administration this institution to which he is called may take on a new lease of life and that in his new field he will worthily carry out the ideals of that strong leader and pioneer, Isaac M. Wise, the founder of the Hebrew Union College. [Applause.]

"Dr. Kohler was reared and educated along different lines from Dr. Wise, still he appreciates what this pioneer did for Judaism on the great prairies of the West, and will stand as a type of what the Jewish teacher shall become. The opportunity that he has longed for in the forty years of his service to Judaism has now arrived, and we wish him godspeed. There was never such an opportunity for a strong man to build up this religion of ours, and for him and his work we ask God's blessing. We have no doubt as to the result."

DR. KOHLER'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Kohler in his reply said that as Francois Villon was not absolutely sure that he was King until they brought on the wine of Burgundy, so he himself hardly realized during all the many recent testimonials of esteem tendered him the difficulties and the responsibilities of the work before him, until now, when he saw himself surrounded not only by his theological friends but also by his theological antagonists.

"I realize that the work before me is not an easy one," said the speaker, "I know this whereas Hitherto I have been behind the safe barricades of my pulpit and my study, henceforth I will have to face the jury of the whole country, friend and foe alike. I almost feel that these dinners are intended to nerve me or possibly to unnerve me for the impending combat. There is no friend, Prof. Schechter, the latter may mean to enfangle me, and perhaps I have tasted kosher wine and partaken of kosher food, to be made an Oriental while I am going toward the west. [Laughter.]

"It is a great satisfaction to me that, as your Chairman has said, I have the true friendship and affection of all those who differ with me as well as of those who are on my side. I know that the work before me is not devoid of difficulty. I have too long been a critical observer not to know that I must be prepared for criticism of the coarse, the fine and the feeble, but one thing will sustain me. I know that stronger than kings or wine or women is truth, whose sceptre all must follow. During all my life I have tried to be true to the seeking of truth. I put implicit faith in the power of truth in Judaism and in all other things, and only this has kept me on the path of duty. I feel now that I am as good a Jew as when I sat at the feet of my orthodox teachers.

"It was the cause of truth that made me break away, and knowingly I have never deviated from that path of truth as I feel it, and with God's help I shall adhere to this principle as a teacher of teachers in Israel. And so I take charge of that institution which the indomitable will and matchless organizing power of Isaac M. Wise called into existence.

"I could never see that it was wise or right to prevent men from reading any book of research be it historical, biographical, scientific, or theological, for the sake of guarding our ancestral belief. I feel that the searchlight of truth should ever be cast upon the Old and the New Testament; upon the Jewish and the Christian doctrine. There is no fear to-day of our attacking orthodoxy or conservatism Judaism, but there is no reason why we should not have a fair fight on the American principle, 'For the manhood and honesty of our professed belief.' Please God, we shall fight nobly. The end is love, friendship, and peace." [Applause.]

PROF. SCHECHTER SPEAKS.

Prof. Schechter of the Jewish Theological Seminary followed as the representative of the conservative wing of Judaism. He told of his first meeting with Dr. Kohler, several years ago, and described humorously the theological battle royal the two indulged in.

"I have no cause to wish ill to Temple Beth-El," said the speaker, "but I think it is a great thing that Dr. Kohler is relieved of the ministry in order that he may devote his time to scientific research."

Prof. Schechter said that anti-Semitism had assumed a new and a most dangerous guise in civilized countries in late years, that guise being of an intellectual nature. It did not differ, however, from the old anti-Semitism from which Jews had suffered in the more barbarous lands.

"We gave to the world the Bible," continued the speaker. "It is our whole justification for existence, and it is this that this higher anti-Semitism seeks to destroy. We lived 4,000 years ago when all must show their credentials. The Bible is our patent of nobility. There is no room for spiritual parvenus. This intellectual persecution must be met in an intellectual battle. Some amiable persons are ready and anxious to see the fight which they think will burst forth furiously very soon, but I think they are false prophets, although this yearning for peace on my part is not through fear of a strenuous life. [Laughter.] But we have the devil to fight, and that ought to keep our hands full."

Prof. Schechter was followed by Dr. Perieres Mendes, representing the Local Jewish Ministers' Association; Dr. Silverman, representing the Central Conference of American Rabbis, and Dr. Schulman, associate rabbi of Temple Beth-El.

Aged Isaac Price's Celebration.

Representatives of four generations participated last evening in a celebration of the one hundred and first anniversary of the birthday of Isaac Price in his home, at 28 Normal Avenue, Greenpoint. At the family gathering were the aged man's two daughters, fourteen grandchildren, eight great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild. Several venerable residents of the locality offered their congratulations.

Rabbi Gottheil's Condition.

The condition of Rabbi Gustav Gottheil was unchanged last night, according to the announcement made at his home, 681 Madison Avenue.

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For Men, Youths and Boys.

Choice assortments of selected Imported and Domestic Woolens, including the new and correct

Worsted and Woolen "Cross-Bred" and "Sutherland" Cheviots,

in stylish Black, Oxford and Cambridge, plain and herringbone effects.

Also a very large assortment of *Plain and Fancy Coberts.*

High Standard of Material and Workmanship Maintained As Always.

Fourth Avenue Astor Place Lafayette Place

SNUB COUNCIL OF WOMEN

New Orleans Women Absent from Meetings and Receptions.

No Negroes Present, but the Local Council Resent the Decision to Recognize Colored Delegates

OUTRAGES IN MACEDONIA

Frequent Murders by Order of Revolutionary Authorities.

APPEAL BY GREEK COMMUNITY

A Letter to the Byron Society—Tardiness of the Turks in Carrying Out the Promised Reforms.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, March 27.—The Sofia correspondent of The Times says the continual arrival of Macedonian refugees at the Bulgarian capital is an ominous symptom. Several women and children crossed the frontier on Wednesday night.

The state of affairs in Monastir Vilayet is regarded as extremely serious. Murders committed by order of the revolutionary authorities are almost of daily occurrence.

Archbishop Firmilian of Uskub, whose appointment at the instance of Russia created great indignation in Bulgaria, is now engaged in a lively conflict with the Greek members of his flock who expelled him last Sunday, together with the Servian Consul General, from the church at Sveti Pass.

The Times announces that the President of the Byron Society has received a letter from Salonika, signed by the members of the Greek community there on behalf of the Greeks of Macedonia.

The letter complains that, after waiting for centuries for deliverance from the Ottoman yoke, "we are now scourged by the heavier oppression of brigand bands aided by the Bulgarian committees, who not only rob, but do not stop at murder, cruelty to women, and arson."

The writers appeal to the British people, the House of Commons, and King Edward to protect their national heritage, which is being crushed by the "great power of the north."

Considerable dissatisfaction, says the Constantinople correspondent of The Times, is expressed at the Austrian and Russian Embassies with the tardiness of the Turks in carrying out the Macedonian reform plan. The Embassies are unable to watch the manner in which the Porte fulfills or fails to fulfill its engagements because they have not received copies of the code of regulations drafted by the Council of State for the application of the reforms.

The correspondent says that Grand Vizier Riza's mission to Monastir has resulted in calming the Albanian spirit there, but not in the northern districts, where racial sentiment burns most fiercely. The Palace fails to understand that the fact that Riza is Grand Vizier completely smothers his individuality, and that his countrymen only regard him as the main wheel of the official machine which is so hateful to them.

GEN. MACDONALD'S SUICIDE.

Brother of the Dead Man Arrives in Paris—The Funeral is to Take Place in That City.

PARIS, March 26.—The body of Major Gen. Sir Hector Macdonald, who committed suicide at the Hotel Regina here yesterday, was to-day placed in a leaden casket and removed to the British Mortuary Chapel.

The French law requires that the bodies of suicides be taken to the Morgue, but owing to the urgent desire of the British officials that the body of the distinguished officer be not deposited there, the usual legal requirement was waived.

Gen. Macdonald's brother arrived here to-day and went to the British Embassy to arrange for the funeral.

The officials of the British Embassy and Consulate disclaim any knowledge of the existence of the letters which were reported to have been found on a table in the room in which Sir Hector killed himself. Mr. Inglis, the British Consul General, said to-day:

"I have been personally assured by the Commissary of Police that no such letters have been found."

It is, however, reported that one of the two notes said to have been found expressed Sir Hector's desire to be buried in Paris.

Efforts have been made to-day to trace the letters and documents received by Gen. Macdonald from the War Office shortly before his suicide, as it was thought that they might throw light on the motive for the act, but the Magistrate who has taken charge of the dead man's effects says no letters or documents were found except some unintelligible scribbling which would indicate that the writer was in a dazed condition. As a number of letters from the War Office were delivered to Sir Hector while he was in Paris the authorities conclude that he coolly prepared for his end by first destroying the letters.

The Figaro asserts that one of the letters received by Sir Hector from the War Office yesterday morning was an ultimatum ordering him to leave Paris forthwith for Ceylon, thus destroying his last hope of a reconsideration of his case by the authorities. The fact, however, that the General took his life soon after he was observed scanning two newspapers published in English, which contained statements of the charges against him and portraits of him, is taken as indicating that pain at the publicity rather than any action by the British War Office determined his act.

There is evidently a desire on the part of the officials here to shield the memory of the General out of sympathy for his family.

LONDON, March 27.—The funeral of Gen. Macdonald will be a private one, because it is the custom in the British Army not to accord military honors to an officer who has committed suicide.

The War Office has issued an explanation that it is in accordance with the wishes of the dead officer's relatives that the funeral takes place in Paris. No pressure of any kind has been exerted to prevent the funeral taking place in England, if such had been the desire of the relatives.

It is understood that throughout the affair the War Office acted with the utmost delicacy toward Sir Hector.

VAST ANTARCTIC CONTINENT.

Its Existence Proved, According to Sir Clements Markham, by the Voyage of the Discovery.

LONDON, March 26.—President Markham of the Royal Geographical Society, commenting on the achievements of the British antarctic ship Discovery, says it has been proved conclusively that the greater part of the antarctic region is a vast continent.

Capt. Scott, R. N., the commander of the Discovery, penetrated one hundred miles further south than any previous explorer, and discovered an extensive mountainous region, hitherto absolutely unknown, extending to 88 degree twenty minutes south. He thinks this indicates that the land stretches to the pole in a series of very lofty mountains, which is considered to be far the most important geographical result ever achieved in antarctic exploration.

The Discovery wintered four hundred miles further south than any vessel had previously wintered.

KING EDWARD APPARENTLY WELL.

English Paper's Suggestion That He Is in Poor Health Not Credited.

LONDON, March 26.—The vague suggestion of The Liverpool Post that King Edward is in poor health and suffers from depression does not find confirmation in well-informed quarters.

The King is frequently seen in public, and is apparently in excellent health and spirits. He left London this afternoon to visit the Earl of Derby at Knowsley Park, Lancashire, and to see the Grand National Steeplechase run at Liverpool to-morrow. His Majesty will start next Monday for Lisbon, and thence he will go on a yachting tour.

Queen Alexandra is to leave the same day to spend three weeks at Copenhagen, which is hardly compatible with the suggestion that King Edward is in ill-health.

It is officially announced to-night that the King and Queen will visit Scotland in May. Their Majesties will arrive at Dalkeith Palace, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, six miles from Edinburgh, on May 11, and will remain until May 15.

MOORISH RULER GETS A LOAN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, March 27.—The Sultan of Morocco, says The Times's correspondent in Tangier, has raised a loan in England. The amount is believed to be £900,000. Much secrecy in regard to the matter is being observed.

FOR RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

Committee Appointed at Conference of College Men to Select New York's Two Candidates.

Representatives from the principal universities and colleges of New York State met yesterday at Columbia University in response to the invitation of President Butler to determine the basis upon which the award of the two Rhodes scholarships for New York State should be made. Among those present were: President Schurman, Cornell University; C. H. Livermore, Adelphi College; Alfred G. Compton, College of the City of New York, and Prof. F. H. Stoddard, New York University.

President Schurman was elected Chairman of the conference, and Dr. Canfield, Librarian of Columbia, Secretary. It was decided that in the State of New York the administration and award of the scholarships shall be intrusted to a committee of three to be elected by the heads of the colleges for men. The committee will consist of President Butler, three years; President Schurman, two years; Chancellor Day, one year.

The conference decided that the conditions regulating the award shall be as follows:

The candidates for the scholarships, to be eligible, shall have satisfactorily completed the work of at least two years in some college of liberal arts and sciences in this State. Except under extraordinary circumstances, the upper age limit shall be twenty-four years at the time of entering upon the scholarship at Oxford. To be eligible, the candidate shall be a citizen of the United States or the son of a citizen, and must be unmarried.

During the past three months George R. Parkin, the representative of the Oxford trustees, has been in consultation with leading educational men from all the States of the Union, and in behalf of the Rhodes trustees has obtained their recommendations as to the methods by which the scholars shall be selected in each State. In most of the States it has been advised that the selection be made by a committee.

In a few States appointments are to be made in rotation by the leading colleges or universities. This method has been recommended in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, California and Oregon. In Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, the committees reserve the right to appoint scholars directly from the secondary schools, if this course seems desirable. Candidates must be unmarried.

The first scholars will probably be selected during the first three months of 1904, and will enter on residence at Oxford in October of that year. One scholar from each State and Territory will be selected in 1904, and another in 1905.

BANKRUPTCY LAW PRAISED.

Congressmen Entertained at Dinner of the Credit Men's Association—Power of Organization Described.

After having spent the day in this city and read several pages in the afternoon papers about the Burdick-Pennell mix-up in his native city, William H. Hotchkiss of Buffalo delivered a speech last evening at a dinner given in the Arkwright Club's rooms by the New York Credit Men's Association in honor of the men who were influential in the passage of the Ray Bankruptcy bill in Congress.

"In several of your papers," Mr. Hotchkiss said, "I have read in big headlines the name of a certain recently deceased Buffalonian. I wonder whether you think that gentleman was a representative fellow-townsman of mine? I should sincerely hope not!"

Other speakers at the dinner were United States Judge George W. Ray, who, when Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, fathered the Bankruptcy bill and worked for its success, Congressman Samuel L. Powers of Massachusetts, another advocate of the measure, and W. A. Prendergast, Secretary of the Credit Men's National Association.

"The politics of this country," Mr. Powers said, "ought to be controlled by the business interests. When it comes to be so controlled it will be properly regulated."

After telling how the credit men of the country forced Congressmen to vote for the bill by sending them so many telegrams that they were waked at all hours of the night by messenger boys, Mr. Powers said:

"Such organizations as this, when they get to work, exert an influence that cannot be unheeded by Congress or any other legislature. And, though one might think you would urge a bill favorable only to the creditor, we know your measure, now a law, is just as fair to the debtor. The law will remain on the books, furnishing a basis for future acts that will make bankruptcy to be controlled, as it should be, by the country as a whole, not by forty-five different States. It should be regulated by a National law, just as the Post Office, the copyright, the Patent Office, and inter-State commerce."

Judge Ray said that although the original bill had been amended to please the seventy hundred legislators who finally passed it, still it had been perfected sufficiently to protect the business interests of the country. Personally, he said, he recognized that the credit men were the right sort of men to know.

"For," he added, "you know the salaries of Federal Judges are very small."

Among the other guests of honor at the dinner were President John R. Ainsley of the Boston Credit Men, E. C. Brandenburg of the Department of Justice, Waldo E. Bullard, McGrane Coxe, S. W. Dexter, President J. Ross Diggs of the Baltimore Credit Men, W. H. Foster of the Buffalo Credit Men, Charles L. Hubbell, Gen. L. L. Jackson, S. C. Mead of the New York Merchants' Association, Peter B. Olney, Clerk J. Johnson Ray of the House of Representatives, Nathaniel S. Smith, Samuel Rosenthal of Buffalo, President J. H. Tregoe of the National Credit Men's Association, and Morris S. Wise.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Senate Passes North Plainfield Repeal Bill—Passaic Pollution Bill Put Back to Second Reading.

TRENTON, N. J., March 26.—The Passaic Pollution bill was the subject of another long discussion in the Senate this morning. It was advanced to third reading last night, but this morning Mr. McKee asked to have the bill returned to second reading for the purpose of amendment. Mr. McKee was supported by the Democrats, who were prompted to a spirit of retaliation because of the action of the Republican House caucus last night in deciding to support the Jersey City Excise bill. Mr. McKee's motion prevailed, and the Passaic Senator offered an amendment that so far as practicable only union labor and citizens of New Jersey should be employed by the contractors in the building of the sewer. The amendment was carried, 12 to 2.

Mr. Martin then raised a point that the bill was unconstitutional, because it placed on an entire municipality a portion of the cost of the sewer, where in some instances only a portion of the municipality could be placed in the sewerage district. Senator Hudspeth said this was the same point he had raised early in the discussion. The supporters of the measure seemed to be at sea and consented to the bill going over for the purpose of having this point fully considered. The result is that the bill is still on second reading.

The bill repealing last year's North Plainfield Annexation bill came up on third reading this afternoon, and provoked a long discussion. The bill repeals the law under which North Plainfield was permitted to hold an election to determine whether it should become annexed to Plainfield, which is in Union County. North Plainfield is in Somerset County, and an imaginary line divides the two municipalities. The repeal bill was finally passed, 13 to 5.

The Senate also passed the Senate game revision bill and defeated the bill giving gas companies authority to tear up streets for laying of mains.

The Senate adjourned for the week.

FRANCE BANISHES CARTHUSIAN MONKS

Combes Ministry's Programme of Expulsion Completed.

Famous Monastery of La Grande Chartreuse Will Have to be Abandoned—The Monks Going to Austria.

PARIS, March 26.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day completed the Government's programme regarding the male religious orders which applied for authorization to remain in France. It refused, by a large majority, the application of the Carthusian monks. They were separated from the other orders in the consideration of the applications as forming a class apart, they being employed in manufacturing a cordial. Theirs is the wealthiest order in France.

Abbé Lemire spoke to-day on behalf of the monks, urging that they spread their benefactions in the country around the monastery and that the money made by their industry was freely distributed to the poor. The true reason that the order was driven from the country, said the speaker, was that it was feared that their money was used for political purposes. This was untrue.

Premier Combes replied that the arguments in favor of the Carthusian monks could be reduced to the assertion that the order did good and that a decision against it would be painfully received by the country. His opinion was absolutely different. The Carthusian monks lived under the same régime as the other orders and should be treated in the same way. They should not be favored because they were rich. It had been urged that their departure would cause a serious loss to the Department of Isère, in which their monastery was situated. But the Chamber must not be guided by considerations of material interest. It was debasing religion to associate it with commercial enterprises.

It was asserted, the Premier went on to say, that the Carthusian monks did not meddle in politics. They had not meddled openly with drums and trumpets, like the other orders, but they had conducted an active propaganda against the republic. The Superior General of the Carthusian Order signed a recent pamphlet urging all citizens not to pay their taxes and to boycott the republican officials.

The Premier was much applauded as he left the tribune at the conclusion of his speech. The Chamber then, by a vote of 338 to 231, refused to discuss the Carthusians' application for authorization, and adjourned.

During the session an attempt was made to demonstrate in favor of the Carthusians. Some two hundred persons gathered in the street in front of the Chamber of Deputies and began cheering for the monks. The gates of the Palais Bourbon were promptly closed and the military guard was turned out. The police, however, quickly dispersed the crowd.

The Carthusians have been preparing for their expected expulsion from France, and it is understood have purchased a splendid estate in Austria. Contradictory reports have appeared in regard to the plans for the future manufacture of chartreuse. One statement was to the effect that one of the Carthusians would leave the order, becoming laicised for the purpose of continuing the making of the liqueur, while another report said the monks would remove the manufactory to their place in Austria.

The decision of the French Chamber of Deputies ends the history, at any rate temporarily, of one of the most famous monasteries in the world, La Grande Chartreuse, in the Department of Isère, a few miles north of Grenoble. It is over 4,000 feet above the sea level and is situated amid scenery of great beauty. The religious settlement was originally founded in 1024 A. D., but the first monastery on the present site was not built till 1137, and most of the existing edifice is of later date than 1676.

There is nothing particularly striking about the architecture of the monastery, but the buildings contain a number of art treasures and a splendid library. There is a church of the early sixteenth century.

Driven out at the time of the French Revolution, the Carthusians were allowed to return to France in 1816, but since then the land on which the monastery is situated has belonged to the State, the monks paying a nominal rent. In the surrounding villages the benevolence of the order is evidenced by churches, schools, hospitals, and similar institutions erected and maintained at its expense.

Nearly 100,000 inhabitants of the country surrounding the monastery signed a petition to the French Parliament begging that the monks be not banished.

Besides chartreuse the Carthusians make a mineral pasta or salve called Boule d'Acier and a medical preparation called Elixir. In the manufacture of chartreuse carnations, absinthium, and the young buds of the pine tree are used.

LETTER FROM DUKE OF ORLEANS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, March 27.—The Duke of Orleans, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, has followed up the recent letter from the Duchess deploring the lack of piety of the Republican régime with a letter to Senator De la Marselle declaring that the time is not remote when the Church in France, "recalled by persecution to a just appreciation of our historic tradition, will realise that for her there is no independence and no safety outside the monarchy."

THE MONKS TO RESIST.

PARIS, March 26.—Some twenty Superiors General of Congregations affected by the decision of the Chamber of Deputies refusing authorisation to them to remain in France met to-day and decided to oppose passive resistance to the execution of the law.

The orders will not obey the notification to close their establishments, and when the courts order the closing they will only yield to forcible expulsion.

NUNS FINED IN PARIS.

PARIS, March 26.—The Superior and four sisters of the Order of the Little Sisters of the Assumption appeared before the Correctional Police Court to-day on the charge of violating the Law of Associations. The Superior was fined 100f. and the sisters 50f. each.

Their departure from the court was the occasion for a demonstration in their favor and a counter demonstration. Five hundred persons surrounded the carriage conveying the sisters, half cheering them, while the others shouted "Long live the republic."

A priest who was prominent among the demonstrators was arrested. The police dispersed the crowd.

When the sisters arrived in the Grenelle quarter, where their convent is situated, another large crowd met them. Bouquets were presented to them, and they were escorted to their establishment in the Rue Violet amid loud cheering. François Coppée, the Academician, and Nationalist, then made a speech recalling the sisters' devoted services in the poor Grenelle neighborhood. The demonstrators filled the court of the convent and the chapel, where a brief service was held.

A priest, from the window of the chapel, showed the Host to the crowd and blessed the people, who dispersed with cries of "Long live the Sisters!" and "Vive la Liberté!"

A FRENCH PEACE PARTY.

Large Parliamentary Group Formed to Advance the Cause of International Arbitration.

PARIS, March 26.—A Parliamentary group has been formed in the Chamber of Deputies, the aim of which is the advancement of the cause of international arbitration. The initiative was taken by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, the French delegate to The Hague Arbitration Conference, who has been elected President of the group.

More than one hundred deputies, irrespective of party, have given their adhesion to the group, including ex-Minister Caillaux, Abbé Lemire, M. Jaurès, the Socialist leader; M. Millerand, the ex-Minister of Commerce, and Yves Guyot, the well-known Socialist and writer.

TRIGON

Have you seen it?

John Ward Co.

78 Nassau St. 307 Broadway. 30 Cortlandt St. 1,403 Broadway.

IRISH BILL CONTINUES TO BE WELL SPOKEN OF

Greatest Opposition May Come from Ulster Landlords.

Most of Nationalists Pleased with the Measure—It Provides for Sweeping Away of Arrears of Rent.

LONDON, March 27.—Chief Secretary Wyndham has no cause to be dissatisfied with the reception given to the Irish Land bill up to the present time. A day's reflection has not modified the first favorable opinions expressed.

Perhaps the strongest indications of opposition yet evinced have come from the Ulster landlords, the majority of whom are said to be unlikely to sell their estates. T. W. Russell, member of Parliament for one of the Ulster divisions, declares that this difficulty, arising from the absence of a compulsory clause in the bill, will result in a continuance of the agitation by the Ulster tenants, who will be deprived of the opportunity to avail themselves of the new measure.

William O'Brien, M. P., has issued a manifesto criticising many features of the bill, but strongly deprecating anything like a hasty condemnation by the Nationalist Convention. Generally speaking, the Nationalists heartily welcome the bill not because they regard it as perfect, but because it gives Ministerial sanction to the principle of State aid in the shape of the bonus provided for under the bill, and because it is held to contain the germs of a future measure of self-government for Ireland.

Herbert H. Asquith, M. P., (Liberal,) speaking at St. Albans last night, said that, without being sanguine, credulous, or optimistic, he could not help thinking that if by a concordat, such as this bill, they could hope for a satisfactory land settlement, it was not beyond the bounds of statesmanship that by a like concordat between Ireland on the one side and all the parties in England on the other they should make an equally substantial advance toward settling the problem of Irish Government.

Lord Londonderry, (an Irish landlord,) speaking at Skipton, Yorkshire, expressed his unqualified approval of the bill.

Among the provisions of the bill which Mr. Wyndham had not time to explain on Wednesday is a very important one, sweeping away all arrears of rent, except for the year preceding the passage of the act. Several other extremely good features of the measure will also come to light when the printed copies are distributed.

STATEMENT BY MR. REDMOND.

He Cannot Say with Certainty Whether the Nationalists Will Accept the Land Bill.

LONDON, March 27.—John E. Redmond, the Irish leader, has written the following for The Associated Press:

"The Land bill in many respects is a far-reaching and important measure. It proposes a loan for the purpose of enabling the landlords to be bought out to the extent of £100,000,000, in addition to a bonus, not to be repaid, to amount to at least £12,000,000.

"The bill does not fill all the requirements of the case. It does not provide as good terms either for the landlords or tenants as proposed at the recent land conference, but it marks an enormous advance on any measure of its kind hitherto proposed by an English Government. It is the direct result of the unity of the national movement in Ireland and the National Party in Parliament for the last three years, which led to the breakdown of coercion in Ireland, and which induced the landlords to come to the conclusion that their best interests lay in making friends with the Irish people, instead of continuing in conflict with them. The land conference which ensued spoke in the name of United Ireland.

"Regarding the result of this measure I cannot speak with any certainty. Its details, many of which seem to me highly objectionable, are capable of improvement by discussion. If this measure should provide, as every one hopes, a settlement of the land question, not only will a great social and industrial problem be put once for all on a sound basis, but it will make the concession of home rule, in answer to the united demand of all classes in Ireland, in the near future a certainty.

"Until the clauses of the bill are actually in my hands I cannot say, of course, whether they will actually carry out the project in view. Therefore I cannot say to a certainty if the bill will be accepted by the National Convention, which assembles in Dublin April 14. This great assembly will have the deciding voice in the matter. If it rejects the bill the measure will be dead. If it accepts it, subject to certain amendments, it is quite possible the bill may be molded in committee into such a shape that it will entirely transform Ireland."

Mr. Cockran Not to Leave Egypt Yet.

LONDON, March 26.—W. Bourke Cockran of New York will not be able to be present at the convention of Irish Nationalists to be held in Dublin on April 14 for the purpose of considering the Irish Land bill. His doctors say he must not leave the warm climate of Egypt until May, as his lungs are seriously affected, and he will remain at Assuan. John E. Redmond, the Irish leader, and other Nationalist members of the House of Commons deeply regret the fact that Mr. Cockran will not be present at the convention.

Officers of Automobile Association.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—The officers of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, a recently formed organization, were announced to-day as follows: Frederick L. Smith of the Olds Motor Works, Detroit, President; Barclay H. Warburton of the Searchmont Automobile Company, Philadelphia, Vice President; Henry B. Joy of the Packard Motor Car Company, Detroit, Secretary and Treasurer, and George H. Day of the Electric Vehicle Company, Hartford, General Manager.

Sanguine Is the Man

who has once been cured of cough or cold by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. He knows the remedy to cure and leave no ill results. Ask your druggist.

Piso's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

Simpson Crawford Co.

Sixth Ave. 19th to 20th Sts.

Our Advertisements.

They are widely read, they are wonderfully productive—because they are interesting and truthful. They stick closely to facts, never deviating in the slightest degree from absolute veracity. Our advertisements suggest many wants that must be supplied. They further tell where best those wants can be supplied. Our great stocks meet your desires and requirements admirably. Isn't it therefore to your interest that you read our current news about goods and offerings? Those who know this store best are its most faithful friends. Those who know it not know not what they miss. But then—remember, acquaintance with this store is profitable to you. You could not do better than make it on Friday. In proof of this we submit the following

Friday Sale of GARMENTS. Third Floor.

WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADE SUITS of fine quality Cheviot, in black and blue and fancy mixed materials; blouse coats and fly front jackets; seven and nine gore, wide flaring skirts, side plaited or overlapping stitched seams, inverted plait or habit back; most of these suits are lined throughout with a heavy grade of taffeta; selling regularly for $29.75; Friday only..... $19.50

WOMEN'S SHORT JACKETS of splendid quality Tan Covert Cloth and Black Cheviot; velvet collar, turn-over cuff, lined with a heavy grade of self-colored taffeta; a finely shaped beautifully tailored garment..... $12.50

Friday Sale of ROCKERS Fifth Floor.

Important sale of Rockers and Arm Chairs at a reduction of one-third off regular selling prices.

There are about 250 in the lot. They are highly polished Golden Oak and Mahogany finish, the designs are the very latest, nicely carved back, made from thoroughly seasoned wood with saddle or shaped seats, making a most comfortable and durable chair or rocker. They are priced as follows:

Rockers with large arms, $3.50 value at..... $2.25

Rockers with small brace arms, $3.00 value at..... $2.00

Chairs with large arms, $3.50 value at..... $2.25

Chairs with small brace arms, $3.00 value at..... $2.00

Friday Sale of LINENS. First Floor.

1,000 DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, underpriced. Heavy Scotch Damask Cloth of good designs:

2 yard size..... $1.85
2½ yard size..... $2.30
3 yard size..... $2.75
3½ yard size..... $3.25

A reduction of 15c. to 50c. on each cloth.

RENAISSANCE DOYLIES—Thousands of Lace Doylies, round or square, several pretty designs; worth 12½c..... 6

Friday Sale of SILVER. First Floor.

ROGERS' A1 Tea Spoons, fancy patterns, doz..... 95

ROGERS' A1 Table Spoons, fancy patterns, doz..... $1.90

ROGERS' A1 Table Forks, fancy patterns, doz..... $1.90

DINNER KNIVES, silver plated, fancy handles, doz... $1.75

Friday Sale of LACES. First Floor.

Three special lots of Cluny and Antique Lace Bandings and Insertions in linen and ecru shades; very much in demand and under value..... 15, 25 and 45

200 pieces Plauen and St. Gall Lace Galloons and Bandings; importers' sample lots, all choice styles; worth from $1.00 to $2.00, at..... 50 and 95

EMBROIDERIES.

10,000 yards manufacturers' sample pieces fine Embroideries, Matched Sets, Odd Widths, Insertions, Galloons, Bandings, etc.; actual worth from 20c. to 75c., at, yard..... 10, 15, 25

Friday Sale of GLOVES. First Floor.

WE WILL OFFER on Friday several clearing oddments of Suede, Pique Glace and Glace, in white, black, pearl and popular shades, embroidered and one row Paris Point; clean merchandise; regular 95c. glove and great value, at, pair..... 65

TWO IMPORTANT CLEARING LOTS of Gloves for women, including 3-clasp Glace and 4-hook Foster lacing; Pique Real Kid, Paris Point, black, pearl and popular shades; worth $1.35 to $1.50, reduced to..... 88

Friday Sale of SILKS. First Floor.

WHITE HABUTAI SILKS, 27 inches wide; good quality; yard, 29

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE, 19 inches wide; good quality; yard, 68

Friday Sale of CURTAINS. Fourth Floor.

RUFFLED BOBBINET CURTAINS, with lace insertions and edges; full 3 yards long, wide variety of new patterns, priced as follows:

Curtains worth from $2.25 to $2.65, pair..... $1.75

Curtains worth from $2.75 to $3.50, pair..... $2.25

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS; we secured a lot of 410 pairs of these desirable curtains from an importer who had them left on his hands, owing to late delivery. We thought the price an inducement. So will you when you see the goods. We have divided them into four lots; choice at, pair, $3.95, $4.85, $6.50 and $8.25.

Friday Sale of CANDIES. Basement.

2,000 LBS. OLD-FASHIONED whipped Cream Chocolates; regularly 30c. lb., at..... 20

1-LB. BOX CHOICE MIXED Bonbons and Chocolates, put up in fancy packages; lb..... 25

Don't fail to inspect our artistic display of Easter Novelties.

Friday Sale of WASH GOODS. First Floor.

10,000 YARDS OF SILK MULL at 18c instead of 25c.; for evening and street wear, plenty of white and almost every shade desirable; 28 inches wide; the yard..... 18

5,000 YARDS WHITE PERSIAN MULL at 25c. instead of 38c.; 45 inches wide, sheer and fine fabric, in white only; the yard..... 25

3,500 YARDS OF WHITE MADRAS, fancy weaves, 12c. instead of 18c.; about 12 styles to choose from, various designs, and suitable for shirt-waist suits; yard..... 12

Friday Sale of HANDKERCHIEFS. First Floor.

About one thousand dozen Women's and Children's Handkerchiefs, manufacturers' and importers' odd dozens; plenty of pure linen Handkerchiefs for men and women. Three assortments to choose from:

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S pure Linen initial Handkerchiefs, at..... 5

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S Pure Linen Handkerchiefs; also odd initial Handkerchiefs, worth up to 15c., at 8

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; also hemstitched linen embroidered Handkerchiefs; men's in large sizes; worth up to 25c., at..... 12½

Friday Sale of KIMONOS Second Floor.

WOMEN'S SHORT KIMONOS, in figures and stripes, extra full; three-inch border of white lawn around collar, down front and on sleeves... 35

WOMEN'S SHORT KIMONOS, of white lawn; made very full, large sleeves, tucked yoke front and back..... 65

LONG KIMONOS, of white lawn; made extra full, yoke back and front, trimmed light blue and pink borders..... 95

Friday Sale of WAISTS. Second Floor.

WOMEN'S POLKA DOT SATEEN WAISTS, black and white dots, 12 tucks in front, 4 in back, tucked front plaits..... 65

WOMEN'S WAISTS OF WHITE PIQUE, 8 shoulder tucks, wide front plaits, large pearl button, also Women's Waists of Striped Cheviot, shirt shoulder with 8 tucks running to bust; white ground of different colorings..... $1.00

WOMEN'S WAISTS OF WHITE SHEER LAWN; one has 18 fine tucks in side front, center front is of fine allover embroidery with 2 large plaits each side, back has 30 fine tucks, beading in shoulder; collar and cuffs of embroidery and lace edge; excellent value..... $1.95

Friday Sale of CHINA. Fourth Floor.

100 PORCELAIN DINNER SETS, decorated in green and pink sprays; and every piece traced with gold; regular price $16.50; Friday..... $10.00

JARDINIERES AND PEDESTALS; in dark green blended colors; the Pedestals are 16 inches high, the Jardinieres 10 inches in diameter; regular price $5.00; Friday..... $3.50

100 DOZEN FINE THIN JAPANESE CHINA BOUILLON CUPS AND SAUCERS; regular price $1.10; our price for Friday..... 45

TEA SETS, in fine thin China; every piece gold lined; value $8.00; for Friday..... $4.95

Friday Sale of DRESS GOODS.

ALL-WOOL CASHMERE, in a very great assortment of new Spring shades; a fabric of extra fine finish and usually retailed at 59c. yard; now..... 29

AN EXTRA SPECIAL LOT of 48 inch royal and navy, 45 inch mixed gray and 38 inch black, cream, black and white check and stripes; navy and white stripes; at one third regular value; yard..... 48

AN EXTRAORDINARY QUANTITY just purchased of the most sought for fabrics: Mistral and Canvas weave, Voile, Grenadine and Etamine, in all new shades; 50 pieces 45 inch all-wool Mistral; beautiful black; value $1.00; at, yard..... 59

Friday Sale of MEN'S WEAR. First Floor.

Men's good quality muslin, full-sized Night Shirts, with fast-colored trimmings on neck and pockets; regular 50c. quality, at 3 for..... $1.00

Men's summer weight real Maco yarn Shirts and Drawers; shirts with self fronts, pearl buttons; drawers with pearl buttons, double seats; long or short sleeves in shirts; regular 50c. goods for 35c. garment, or 3 for..... $1.00

Friday Sale of WOMEN'S WEAR. Second Floor.

FLANNELETTE UNDERSKIRTS in light, fancy stripes, with a good crocheted edge; cambric band and draw string..... 19

SATEEN PETTICOATS; gray stripe and black and white effect; satin finish, mercerized sateen, made with a deep accordion umbrella flounce; value $2 and $2.50..... $1.50

SUMMER NIGHTGOWNS, Nainsook and Cambric; button and chemise yokes; trimmed with ribbon and lace; some have Kimono sleeves; full value $1.50, at..... 95

SILK PETTICOATS, black and colored; made of good taffeta; excellent value; in accordion plaited ruffle and finished with an extra narrow bias ruffle..... $3.95

Friday Sale of LININGS. First Floor.

175 PIECES FAST BLACK full beetled Moire Percaline; yard..... 10

75 PIECES BEST QUALITY Fast Black Percaline; 25c. quality, at, yard..... 19

40-INCH FINE QUALITY LAWN Lining; in all staple colors, including black and white; yard..... 10

REMNANTS OF LININGS, in all colors and qualities; yard..... 8

Friday Sale of GROCERIES. Sixth Floor.

We deliver free paid purchases of $5.00 and upward, to the nearest freight depot in any town or city of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.

Telephone No. 3,630 18th.

SMOKED MEATS—Armour's Mild Sugar Cured Hams or lean Strip Bacon, lb..... 13½

CHOCOLATE—"Royal Stuart" Blue Wrapper Premium Baking Chocolate or Walter Baker's; lb..... 29

CEREALS—"Royal Stuart" Steam Cooked Rolled White Oats or Sterilized White Breakfast Food; package 10

TOMATOES—Salem Jerseys, red, ripe; doz., $1.35; can..... 12

CORN—The Celebrated New York State Sugar Corn; doz., $1.25; can..... 11

PEAS—"Royal Stuart" Early June garden grown, sweet as honey; doz., $1.25; can..... 11

JAMS—"Royal Stuart" Pure Fruit Jams, all kinds, stone jars; doz., $1.75; lb..... 15

COFFEE—Mocha and Java, dry roast, fresh ground; 4 lbs., 95c.; lb..... 26

TEA—Clean Sweet Drawing Young Hyson, English Breakfast or Mixed Teas; 35 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 35

RAISINS—Four Crown Seeded, 1 lb. cartons, each 8

EGGS—Strictly fresh laid, doz., not delivered 18

LOOSE CURRANTS—Finest quality, 3 lbs. for 17

BUTTER—"Meadow Brook" Creamery, 5-lb stone crock..... $1.49

SALMON—"Pilgrim" Blood Red Alaska, 1-lb. tall cans, special..... 10

LEMONS—Bright, juicy Messinas, doz..... 12

GROUND BLACK PEPPER—Absolutely pure, lb..... 22

DELICATESSEN—Delicious Mild Cured Salmon, lb..... 25

CORN MEAL—Kiln-dried Yellow Meal, 10 lbs..... 19

CATSUP—"Royal Stuart," made from red, ripe tomatoes, and seasoned with fresh ground spices, special quart bottle, 20c., pint bottle..... 15

OLIVES—Fancy Large Queens, including quart jar, 35c.; or Selected Manzanillas, quart..... 25

SOAP—Kirkman's Borax, 5 cakes..... 17

Wines & Liquors.

PEPPER WHISKEY—Bottle..... 50

MT. VERNON RYE WHISKEY—Gal., $2.50; full quart bottle..... 70

CRAWFORD'S MALT WHISKEY—A good tonic; bottle..... 60

CAMERON SCOTCH WHISKEY—Gal., $3.00; bottle..... 70

CALIFORNIA PORT AND SHERRY—According to vintage and quality; gal., $1.00, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50 and..... 85

CALIFORNIA CLARET—Excellent quality; gal..... 65

CONCILIATION COCKTAILS—All varieties; bottle..... 75

"ROYAL STUART" EXTRACT OF MALT—A good blood maker; dozen..... $1.25

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Anno 1903

THE costumes of 1903 are the most acceptable we have ever presented to our public. Fashion has frequently in the past *compelled* admiration rather than won it. It has been a superstition with womankind that she must accept and admire those things which fashion dictated. Never before have those, upon whose brains and skill has rested the responsibility of creating styles in dress for women, deserved and won such universal feminine enthusiasm. This is largely because the Parisian designers, instead of endeavoring to clothe the women of today in the gowns of generations of the past, have applied themselves to producing dresses that would most perfectly idealize the woman of today.

The idea of a new epoch in dress was in the mind of our expert when he went abroad some months ago, and he took up the matter in personal interviews with the leading Parisian couturiers.

In expressing his opinion DŒUILLET said: "The styles for the women of today must be designed today. The old things are full of suggestion—yet no one of them can be lifted bodily out of its time and set down into the beginning of the 20th Century. I am passionately fond of the Empire. To me it is the prettiest of all periods—but it would never do for today. Would you feel well dressed now in a gown your grandmother wore?"

PAQUIN, when questioned, replied: "What styles am I going to copy for this year? None. The old gowns are pictures—only the styles of today are alive. It is going to be the greatest period in dress that the world has ever known."

BEER said: "The styles of Louis XVI., are what I admire the most, personally, of the bygone periods.

"But if I could I would not put them into the gowns of today. My dresses are of Beer, 1903."

MME. HAVET was quite positive in her remark: "Take the old fashion plates and compare them with what we are doing today, and there is no question about which styles are best—or which period."

LACHARTROULLE was even more radical in his expression: "The dresses that used to be worn by the fashionable women of France will hardly be allowed today outside of a museum. They were never, even in their time, so practical."

This is why the dresses of the present year have been so universally admired, and the selling more rapid than ever before. Here are dresses that attract the attention, not because of eccentricities of designs, but because of true, modern, artistic beauty. They are wearable and becoming. They are such dresses as refined women may appear in without having the sense of being dressed out of taste. The gowns are elegant, yet simple and never before did any collection of costumes from Paris so admirably meet the wishes and necessities of American women. The daily interest and enthusiasm of the thousands of women who view the gowns is ample testimony to their unusual character.

The New SHOES

THE completest stock we have ever shown is in our Main Floor Shoe Store today, and those that know how ample our stocks have been in the past will realize how much this statement means. Every sort of shoe for man, woman and child for every occasion is here, including a vast number of styles not to be found outside of WANAMAKER'S.

The chiefest interest of the moment centers in the Oxford Shoes for women. Delicacy of style and material is the keynote of the season, and this stock presents the widest possible variety of leathers, weights and shapes to be found in New York City.

Oxford Shoes of patent colt skin or ideal kidskin, made on straight form models, with high sloping heels. $5.

Du Barry Shoes, for smart dressers; dull finished kidskin and patent colt skin; made with high Louis XIV. heels. $5.50 to $6.

Oxford Walking Shoes; made with welted soles, stout but flexible and much neater than last year's styles; kid, calf and patent leather. $3 and $4.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

The Copley Prints

THE exhibition of these beautiful reproductions of many of the best paintings in America is displayed in a specially-arranged room on the Fifth floor.

It affords an opportunity, never before equaled in New York, to study satisfactorily this most artistic series.

Orders for any of the Copley Prints in this collection will be received and promptly filled by us.

Men's Spring Hats

Stetsons and Imperials.

WE'VE applied the WANAMAKER Idea to our Men's Hat Store, as a matter of course. Take one side of it—completeness. You'll find the largest assortment of hat-styles in the city, right on the corner of Broadway and Ninth. That means—the particular hat that will become *you;* suit *your* face. Not an average style, that we urge you to buy because we're too lazy to find the right hat for you.

We can supply every style of hat that Stetson makes—Derby Hats, Soft Hats, Sombreros—the sort they wear out on the plains, where a Stetson ranks with a Winchester.

This is a Derby season. Partly, perhaps, because the brown Derby is a compromise between the black Derby and the soft hat. At any rate, well-dressed men are asking for brown Derby Hats—more of 'em every day.

Stetson Derby Hats, in black and brown, $3.50 and $5.

Stetson Soft Hats, in black, pearl and nutria, at $2.50, $5 and $7.

Imperial Hats, too—hats that you can't better, in style and quality, at the price—$3. Derby and Soft Hats, in every fashionable shade.

Men's Hat Store, Annex, 770 Broadway.

Some Special Offerings
In Men's Clothing

THE Men's Clothing Store has three special groups that should prove attractive to men who are finding many demands made upon their pocket-books at this season of Spring refurnishing:

First, is a collection of small lots of Men's Light-weight Overcoats. Materials are black unfinished worsteds and covert cloths, and are smartly cut and nicely tailored, and sell regularly for $15 and $20. To-day choose

At $12 Each

Men's Cutaway Frock Coats and Vests of black worsteds and cheviots, in broken lots that range in worth up to $20. Today choose at

$8.50 for Coat and Vest

Men's Trousers of black cheviot, left from suits, also striped cheviot trousers; two hunded in the lot, in styles worth regularly $3.50 to $5.

Today at $2.50

Second Floor, Fourth avenue.

Steamer RUGS

Eastward, Ho!

MANY a steamer Europe-wards bound with American wanderers will soon be ruffling the herring-pond. If you're to be one of the throng, it's not amiss to remind you *now* of the indispensable steamer rug. They are the best rugs made in England—and that's saying much. Superior in the treatment of the wool, the dyeing, the designs and colors, and selected personally in London by our buyer. You don't have to take an ocean trip to use them, either—they'll do finely for motoring, driving, or traveling.

$10—specially fine rugs at that price—$12, $16.50, $18, $25 and $35.

Men's Furnishings, Broadway and Ninth.

Girls' Jackets Of Covert Cloth

THERE'S a rage for covert cloth this season, for coats and jackets. Its popularity is helped along by the especially jaunty, stylish way in which the coats are tailored. Well shaped, strapped and stitched—with a fetching curl, or spring, at the bottom.

These Covert Cloth Jackets for girls of 14 to 18, illustrate all these features well. Our collection of them is excellent, in variety and price-range.

For $5, there's a pretty jacket of tan covert cloth; fly-front, lined with romaine; and the price-procession takes in coats at $9.50, $10, $15, $16, $19.50, up to $25.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Lounging Gowns

In Lavish Variety

"LOUNGING GOWNS" is a broad term. We mean it to apply to our whole gathering of Tea Gowns, Negligees and Kimonos—those garments for more or less intimate wear—in all the pretty new Spring fashions.

Truly the collection is wonderful in its scope. The price-limits—$5 to $50—indicate that. Then the range of materials—Crepe de Chine, Liberty Satin, China Silk, Albatross, Cashmere and Challis. Then the sheer and delicate robes of French Lawn, over silk linings—many of them copied from the most exquisite imported models. Its a showing that we're proud of, and you'll admire.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The Recreation Store

THE WANAMAKER ANNEX, south of Ninth Street from the Main Store, holds practically everything for the recreation and playtime hours of young and old. Here is one of the largest all-year-round Toy Stores in New York City, presenting a lavish variety of everything children require for their amusement in-doors and out. For the grown-ups there are sporting goods of every character. Here are not only all the implements and supplies needed by the golfer, but there is a space set apart in which to try the swings of the various clubs. There is fishing tackle of all sorts, also canoes and other aquatic goods, and baseball goods. Boxing gloves, fencing goods. Cameras and all photographic supplies. Musical instruments, mandolins, guitars, violins, phonographs and music boxes.

Right now when the whole world is anxious to get outdoors, the WANAMAKER RECREATION STORE holds universal interest. For the younger folks there are velocipedes for the boys, tricycles for the girls; express wagons, hand-cars, doll carriages and go-carts, water pistols, air rifles, marbles, balls, as well as a thousand and one miniature housekeeping things for ambitious little women when they make believe house-cleaning time.

The WANAMAKER RECREATION STORE is an interesting place for young and old to visit today.

Demonstration to dayof the new Kodak Developing Machine. This apparatus makes it as simple to "do the rest" in developing the film as to press the button when using the Kodak. Every amateur photographer who has not already seen it is interested, of course. Demonstration from 10 to 12 A. M. and 1 to 5 P. M., Friday and Saturday, in Annex.

A Single Dollar Down Brings a Regina Music Box

PEOPLE are just beginning to realize the immense value of music in the home. They are learning, too, what a delightful source of melody the *Regina Music Box* is. The children love it, and are always happy with it; and need no help in the manipulation of it. And yet, it is enjoyed as fully by the older members of the family, and visitors, as it is by the children. The music of the *Regina* is true in tone and time; is strong and harmonious; entertaining an evening party as delightfully as it contributes spirit to the children's dance.

Every home is infinitely better and brighter for the possession of a *Regina Music Box.*

And Possession Is Wonderfully Easy

John Wanamaker, New York.

Please send at once full information about the REGINA MUSIC BOX CLUB *advertised in today's* TIMES

Yours truly,

.....

.....

A single dollar in cash is all that is necessary after your acceptance as a member of the popular *Regina Music Box Club.* The balance of the price is paid in easy monthly sums, while you and the children are enjoying the music. Come and hear the *Regina* play, if you can. If you can't come, tear off the coupon below, and mail it today, and we will send you full information about the Music Boxes and the Club.

Unusual Offerings of
Leather Goods

HERE'S news that will tempt many a woman to discard the pocket-book or wrist-bag that may have grown gray in service, in favor of a handsome new one, when she can make the exchange as cheaply as she can to-day—thanks to these remarkable offerings in the Under-Price Store.

Wrist-bags, Pocket-books, Belts and Coin-purses, all new and perfect, at these very tempting prices:

At 25c, worth 35c to 65c—Wrist-Bags in four sizes; in black, tan, gray and brown, of suede, morocco or grain walrus, with gilt, nickel, gun-metal and oxidized finished frames; plain and serpent clasps; leather-lined, with and without inside frames.

At 50c, worth 65c to $1.50—Wrist-Bags in grain alligator and walrus, real seal, grain morocco, black gros-grain and assorted Scotch plaid silks; with or without inside frames; gilt and gun-metal finished mountings and chains; plain and jeweled clasps; four distinct styles.

At $1, worth $1.50 to $1.75—Wrist-Bags, in plain matt seal suede and genuine walrus, in tan, gray, brown and black; with or without inside frames; suede and moire-lined; four to six-inch frames; long narrow shape; some five inches deep; one-piece bottom; extra large leather gussets.

At 50c, worth 75c to $1—Combination Pocket-books in genuine morocco, grain walrus, real seal, in tan, gray, brown and black; calf-lined; some with double frames; long narrow shape; with straps and button clasps; plain and mounted.

At 10c, worth 15c; 15c, worth 25c—Leather Belts, in patent leather; three shades of tan and brown sole leather; 1¼-inch straight shape; nickel, gilt and black harness buckles.

At 10c, formerly 25c and 50c } —Finger-Purses, in
At 20c, formerly 50c and $1 } grain seal, lizard and walrus, genuine seal, plain and horn alligator, morocco; calf-lined. Basement.

Suiting the Boys

SPRING suiting them, in fact; and suiting their parents with some very tempting prices:

At $3.75, worth $5 to $9.75—150 more of the sample Sailor Suits at this popular low price—a delayed shipment. Splendid styles, in serge and cheviot; sizes 3 to 12 years.

At $5—Norfolk Jacket Suits of blue cheviot or fancy mixtures; remarkably good value at the price; sizes 7 to 16 years.

And an Overcoat to go along:

At $6 to $10.50—New Top Coats of covert cloth, in stylish new shades; sizes 6 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Lillian Corsets

FASHION hasn't wrought much change in the new corset models. They are simply refinements of the straight-front type—a slight change here and there, where experience has shown it to be necessary.

All these little improvements have been moulded into the new Lillians. The present series of models is finer, more delicate, more graceful—and more sensible than ever before.

Here are some of the newest corsets that will insure the success of your Spring gowns:

At $2.50—Low bust; long hips and abdomen; in white and drab coutil; lace-trimmed at top.

At $3.50—Medium low bust; medium short hips; long over abdomen; with supporters attached; in white and gray.

At $5.75—Imported coutil; short hips; medium high bust; bias and gored cut; no side steels; for slender figures.

At $5—Bias cut; medium long hips; straight-front; all whalebone; lace-trimmed. Same in batiste, $5.50.

At $7—French coutil; tailored dip hips; long and flat over abdomen; straight-front; garters attached at front and side; lace-trimmed.

At $9.50—Bias cut; straight-front; very flat over hips and abdomen; dip hips and abdomen; garters attached at front and side. Same in fancy broche or silk stripe with rosebuds, at $10.50 and $18.

At $12.50—Fancy striped material; straight-front; skirt effect over hips; long over abdomen; garters attached at front and side; lace and ribbon-trimmed.

Any of the above corsets will be fitted perfectly without charge. Second floor, Tenth st.

Walking Skirts and Suits for Girls

RAINY days suggest comfortable wet-weather garments—costumes that are serviceable and rough-and-ready, skirts of convenient walking length. Think of the muddy street-crossings and soggy street-cars of late—then ponder on these practical sorts of clothes for the maiden that goes abroad in the land:

GIRL'S WALKING SKIRTS

At $5—Walking Skirts of cheviot, in neat mixtures.

At $7.75—Walking Skirts of gray cheviot, well tailored, with strapping and buttons.

At $10—Walking Skirts of shepherd's plaid, in gray and brown mixtures; plain box plait down front; straps forming yoke; habit back.

Lengths 36 to 40 inches.

GIRL'S WALKING SUITS

At $18.75—Walking Suits of cheviot, in navy blue and black; blouse with cape over shoulder, and trimming of braid; plaited skirt with flare.

At $23.50—Suits of homespun, in stylish mixtures; loose belted Norfolk coats, plaited skirts.

At $30—Suits of homespun, in gray mixtures; loose belted Norfolk coats, lined with satin; plaited skirts.

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Upholstery Fabrics

Reduced a Quarter to Half

WHEN Spring comes your furniture needs new clothes as much as you do yourself. Here's where we do a little missionary work—by cutting a quarter to one-half off the prices borne since the beginning of the Winter by a group of very handsome Silk Tapestries. Not strictly unselfish, of course—we want the room for Summer goods.

A variety of distinctly attractive patterns, now

$1.75, $2.10, $2.50 and $3.25 Yd

From $2.50, $4.25, $3.50 and $4.50

Third floor.

The Rose Bushes Are Ready

THE WANAMAKER Rose Bushes are a feature of every Spring-time. Thousands of people will be glad to know that these famous Rose Bushes are ready.

The bushes are budded on Manetti roots, because this form of growing produces handsomer roses and makes the plants stronger. They are Holland-grown, two years old, each bush hardy. Price—

15c each; 2 for 25c

One dozen, $1.25

In the following varieties:

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant scarlet crimson.
Magna Charta—Brilliant pink.
Ulrich Brunner—Cherry red.
Paul Neyron—Deep rose, large flower.
Gloire de Dijon—Fawn and salmon.
Jules Margottin—Carmine.
Mrs. John Laing—Soft pink.
Giant of Battles—Deep fiery crimson.
Captain Christy—Delicate flesh, rose centre.
Madame Gabriel Luizet—Satin pink.
Madame Plantier—White.

Then here are other bushes and popular bulbs:

Rhododendrons, 50c each. Magnolias, 85c each.
Hardy Garden Azaleas, 35c each.
Oxalis Bulbs, 2c each. Begonias, 5c bulb.
Bleeding Hearts, 10c clump.
Spotted Calla Lilies, 5c each.
Cannas, 5c each. Dahlias, 5c clump.
Peonies, 12c each. Japan Lilies, 10c each.
Gladiolus, extra selected, 4c each; mixed, 25c doz.
Caladium, Elephant Ears, 6c and 10c each.
Clematis Vines, 15c each. Basement.

Typewriter and Carbon Paper

Priced in An Original Way

THE originality of the pricing lies in its moderateness. Carbon paper and typewriter paper are sold chiefly to business men; and it seems only fair to price them in a business-like way.

Quality in both is the highest we've been able to secure—which means *the best* in their respective grades. And we think the prices will prove mighty interesting to the average business man:

TYPEWRITER PAPER

Prices are by the ream of 500 sheets:
Bond, 8x10½ in., 50c. Linen, 8x10½ in., 35c.
Linen, 8x13 in., 40c.

CARBON PAPER

The "Standard." For regular use. 8x10½ in. or 8x13 in. 100 sheets, $1.50.

The "Perfection." Extra fine quality. 8x10½ in. or 8x13 in. 100 sheets, $2.50.

The "Fleur-de-lis." Extra thin, for manifolding. 8x10½ in. or 8x13 in. 100 sheets, $2.50.

Speaking of Typewriter Supplies (we carry a full line, besides the papers mentioned above) reminds us of

The Wanamaker-Wellington Typewriter at $60

Simply, strongly, sensibly constructed, with few working parts; hard to get out of order; visible writing; a powerful manifolder; light, compact, easily portable; in short, a hundred-dollar machine at

Sixty Dollars

Commercial Stationery Store, Annex, 766 Broadway.

Books at 25c Each

Published at $1 and $1.50

THIS is a collection of copyright books of which we secured the ends-of-editions from the publishers. There is a wide variety of titles, and all the books are the regular editions, in the regular bindings, as published to sell at $1 and $1.50; now choose at **25c each.**

These are the titles:

The Cure of Souls. Ian Maclaren.
The Money Market. G. F. Benson.
Captain Christie's Granddaughter. Mrs. Lamb.
Laughter of the Sphinx. A. W. Verse.
Wings of Silence. George Cossins.
Forest Folk. James Prior.
Web of Gold. Katharine P. Woods.
The Wonderful Wheel. Mary Tracy Earle.
On Trial. "Zack."
Trooper 3809. Lionel Decie.
Giles Ingilby. W. E. Norris.
Some Modern Heretics. Cora Maynard.
The Moderns. George Davidson.
Two Moods of a Man. Violet Fane.
The Serious Wooing. John Oliver Hobbes.
Letters of a Country Vicar. La Querdec.
The Jones Family. J. G. Holland.
Mistress of the Manse. J. G. Holland.
Jefferson Wildrider. Elizabeth Glover.
Kismet. Julia C. Fletcher.
Wine On the Lees. J. A. Stewart.
Love Idylls. S. R. Crockett.
La Strega and Other Stories. Ouida.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Easter Fancies

THE serried ranks of Easter things that are lined up in the Candy Store fall into two natural classifications—to eat, and not to eat. Chief among the former are the eggs—of chocolate, nougat, candy, in every conceivable dimension. Among the latter is apparently most of the animal kingdom, including some amusing specimens of the *genus homo.*

Easter is drawing close, now; and the showing is better now than it will be later. More definite information:

Easter Eggs: of chocolate, 5c. to $2.50; of nougat, 20c to 60c; of satin, 20c to $4; of paper, 5c to $2.50; of aluminum, 25c to 75c.

Rabbits, running, sitting or standing; of plush, cotton, or papier mache; 5c to $12.50.

Chickens, of down, papier mache, cotton, silk or feathers. 5c to $2.50.

Ducks, Pigeons, Roosters, Peacocks, Storks, Squirrels, Swans, Geese, Pigs, Elephants, Pheasants, and so on; 5c to $6.50.

Fezy Grandpa and the Boys, 5c to $10.

Frau Katzenjammer and the "Kids," 10c and 15c each.

Alphonse and Gaston, 10c each.

The Omega Oil Boy, 25c.

Fancy Novelties, 25c to $5.

Candy Eggs, 20c and 25c lb., and 30c and 40c doz.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GROUT'S REPLY TO STURGIS

Intimates That the Fire Commissioner May Be Removed.

Will Lay Charges Before the Mayor, and May Also Bring Them to Grand Jury's Attention.

Controller Grout made an extended reply to Fire Commissioner Sturgis yesterday as to the charges of the city's experts on expenditures of the Fire Department. He intimated that he might bring the matter to the attention of the Grand Jury, and also that Mayor Low might be asked for the removal of the Fire Commissioner. The course of action which he will take as the city's financial officer was not settled yesterday, as Mr. Grout said he would take some time to consider the matter.

Mr. Grout was apparently much wrought up over the statements of Fire Commissioner Sturgis arraigning Controller Grout and his subordinates as equally guilty with the Fire Department's officials in allowing violations of Section 419 of the Greater New York Charter. He had on his desk copies of half a dozen letters sent to Commissioner Sturgis since July last, calling his attention to the fact that the charter provisions were being violated in the purchase of supplies. Mr. Grout declared that not even in one instance has Commissioner Sturgis done this, although other heads of departments have gone to the Aldermen and secured their consent to contracting over the $1,000 mark.

"I have not yet determined whether I shall lay the matter before the District Attorney," said Mr. Grout. "The Mayor has the power of removal, and after the facts in my possession are presented to him, he may take Mr. Sturgis's commissionership away from him. As you see from these letters, Mr. Sturgis has repeatedly been warned by this department that he was violating Section 419 of the charter, but despite this he has continued to contract for supplies exceeding $1,000. I am really surprised at the number of letters sent from my department to him. You see most of them are signed by my deputies, Mr. Phillips or Mr. Stevenson.

"I don't see how Mr. Sturgis can get an idea that I am liable with him. He called personally to see me on this subject in November last, and I then particularly called his attention to the provisions of Section 419 of the charter. He then sent his deputy, Mr. Leimbeer, in December last, and I went over the same ground with him. These claims for supplies from the Fire Department which these letters to Mr. Sturgis refer to were audited by my auditors, of whom there are fourteen, and each of them is independent of me by statutory provision. The city had to pay them, or go to court only to have the claimant get judgment. You cannot hold the seller liable for what he does not know about Section 419 of the charter. He sells his goods to the city, and is entitled to payment."

Controller Grout said that he thought Commissioner Sturgis was personally liable for the expenditures made in violation of this section.

Mayor Low was asked whether, provided the evidence warranted, he would dismiss Commissioner Sturgis. He replied: "The Government never answers hypothetical questions."

ICE TRUST INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Sturgis Resigns as a Member of the Committee.

Fire Commissioner Thomas Sturgis yesterday resigned as a member of the committee appointed to investigate affairs of the American Ice Company. The other members of the committee are John A. Bleicher and C. Clem Goodrich of Baltimore. When Mr. Sturgis was named as one of the committeemen objection was raised by stockholders for the reason that he was a director in the organization, and, therefore, not entirely qualified to investigate certain matters which he was a part.

Secretary Scott of the American Ice Company and Mr. Bleicher, Chairman of the committee, said they had no knowledge of the resignation of Mr. Sturgis, but the last named said:

"I was appointed at a meeting at which I was not present, and I have notified the gentleman who presided that my official duties are such that I have not the time to devote to the business of the committee."

BUILDING CODE AMENDMENT.

Opposition to Measure Giving the Superintendent Power to Cancel Permits.

The Aldermanic Committee on Buildings yesterday gave a hearing on a proposed amendment to Part 2 of Section 4 of the Building Code giving the Superintendent of Buildings power to cancel permits in case of failure to comply with the provisions of the code. The proposed ordinance will cause a building permit to expire by limitation unless work has been carried above the foundation walls within one year from the time of the issuance of the permit.

William F. Fryer, who helped compile the Building Code, and who is a member of the Board of Examiners appointed by the Mayor, said he was opposed to the proposed ordinance, as he declared it gave too much power to the Building Commissioners. "and the more power you give them," said Mr. Fryer, "the more people are dissatisfied." The reason for the opposition of Mr. Fryer, it was said, was that the ordinance would deprive his board of the power of review on permits issued by the Building Superintendent.

Ernest F. Ellitt, counsel for the Building Trades Association, asked that time be given the members of the association to consider the provisions of the ordinance, which he read out of the ordinance he said it was unsatisfactory in that it gave discretionary power to the Building Superintendent that is now possessed by the Supreme Court, and there would be practically no appeal from the Superintendent's decision.

The committee said it would give another hearing on the matter at some date to be decided upon.

To Open the New Fish Market.

Secretary Reynolds of the Mayor's office is going to get out of bed before 4 A. M. on Monday next to formally open the fish market under the arches of the new East River Bridge at the corner of Delancey and Attorney Streets. Secretary Reynolds said yesterday that the new market would be a benefit to all on the east side who purchase fish, that it would be a clean, well-lighted place, and that blackmailing and official imposition on the fish peddlers would not be allowed.

DR. FLOWER STILL IN JAIL.

Effort to Get His $50,000 Bail Reduced Fails—Other Developments in the Case.

Dr. Richard C. Flower, the mining promoter, who has come into so much public notice through the Theodore Hagaman estate litigation, and who was arrested and confined in the Tombs on Wednesday under charges of obtaining money under false pretenses by inducing investment in one of his mining schemes, has been unable so far to secure any reduction of the $50,000 bail in which he was held.

Howe & Hummel, his attorneys, took Dr. Flower yesterday before Justice Greenbaum, in the Supreme Court, on writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, and sought to have the bond reduced to $1,000, or some other figure which they said should be in keeping with the fact that the charge on which Dr. Flower was indicted by the Grand Jury only involved $500. Dr. Flower is locked up in the Tombs, as his counsel say they will refuse to give any bail bail as is asked, although they declare they could furnish this amount of bail if they wanted to.

Nathaniel Cohen of Howe & Hummel, while the matter came before Justice Greenbaum yesterday, told the court that Magistrate Barlow, before whom Flower was arraigned on the same charge, had fixed bail at $1,000, and he asked that a like [illegible] required in this case. He said that to require $50,000 was without precedent, even in murder cases.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan asked the court for an adjournment of the motion until next Tuesday afternoon. He said he had good reason for making this request, but that it would be a misdemeanor if he disclosed the reason in open court, although he offered to tell the Justice in private.

"I cannot hear your reasons in private," said Justice Greenbaum, "for if it would be improper for you to disclose them in public, it would be equally improper for you to tell them in private."

Mr. Garvan then moved to have the argument on the motion adjourned until this afternoon, saying the writs had not been served until 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Justice Greenbaum offered to adjourn the matter until this morning, which he did, although Mr. Garvan protested that action by the Grand Jury on other Flower matters is expected this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and that such action would have a most important bearing on the motion then before the court. Dr. Flower's attorneys made a vigorous protest against any delay whatever, but the case was put over until this morning, and Dr. Flower was taken back to the Tombs.

The result of the chemical analysis of the Hagaman body and the report on the autopsy will be presented in full to the District Attorney's office to-morrow, and some statement given to the public.

There also will be a meeting of the Lone Pine Mining Company at Cooper Union Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, at which the interests of Andrew D. Meloy will be in control.

CIVIC FEDERATION OFFICERS.

Executive Committee of the New York Organization Appointed.

The Executive Committee of the New York Civic Federation was appointed yesterday by Lewis Nixon, Chairman of the federation. The first meeting of this committee has been called for Thursday, April 2. The committee consists of the general officers and the following:

For the people—the Rev. John M. Farley, Spencer Trask, R. Watson Gilder, Emerson McMillin, Everitt Macy.

For the wage earners—M. J. Ford, R. Pattison, W. A. Perrine, Charles Delaney, Edward Kelly.

For the employers—William C. Brown, William H. Baldwin, William D. Baldwin, Charles T. Wills, Peter Doelger, Jr.

Resident members of the National Executive Committee, ex officio—John B. McDonald, Frederick D. Underwood, the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, August Belmont, Oscar S. Straus, Marcus M. Marks, Henry White, S. R. Callaway.

General officers—Lewis Nixon, Chairman; William H. Farley, First Vice Chairman; Col. John J. McCook, Second Vice Chairman; Samuel B. Donnelly, Secretary; Cornelius N. Bliss.

A special committee on conciliation and arbitration is also provided for in the by-laws. In the meantime a temporary committee is dealing with a number of labor questions.

MUCH TALKED OF HOUSE.

Arrangements That Suggest New Gambling Resort Examined by Capt. Lantry—First-Story Windows Protected.

The extensive alterations now being made in the house at 66 West Forty-fifth Street, as portending the opening at an early date of one of the finest gambling houses New York has ever known, were talked of about town yesterday. Frank Farrell was mentioned as the owner of the house, and the understanding was that he paid about $75,000 for the property, which is situated just east of Sixth Avenue.

Possession was taken in August last, and plans for the remodeling of the place were filed. After a short time had elapsed the work ceased and was not resumed until a few weeks ago. The windows and doors, it was said yesterday, are barred now. The centre windows of the parlor floor are like any others, but behind them are others of frosted glass, and behind the latter are iron frames that can be swung into position in short order should the occasion arise. The doors are not a whit less strong. The decorations are mostly in red and white, and the scheme has been described as about the most elaborate ever seen in this city.

The entire first floor, with the exception of one room, has been transformed into one apartment by removal of the partitions. It is the most gorgeous apartment in the establishment. Cooking arrangements, sufficient to feed fifty persons, have been arranged.

The house is in the police precinct commanded by Capt. Lantry. He visited the house yesterday.

"I went all through it," he said, "but as yet it is simply an unoccupied residence. There is not a single piece of furniture in it. Until there is gambling there I cannot call it a gambling house. Should it turn out to be one, however, it will not do any business while I am in command here. That's certain."

CABLE CHESS MATCH TO-DAY.

Fifth Annual Contest Between Students of American and English Universities.

The fifth annual cable match between six students representing the chess clubs in connection with Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton Universities and students belonging to the chess clubs of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge will begin this morning, and, if not concluded to-day, will be resumed to-morrow morning. The Americans will conduct their games under the auspices of the Boston Athletic Association, Exeter Street, Boston, while the Britishers will play at the rooms of the City of London Chess Club. The match is played for possession of the Rice Trophy, which was won in 1899 and 1900 by the Oxford-Cambridge combination. In 1901 the match was drawn, but last year the Americans were victorious, thus bringing back the trophy, which was made in this country. In the four previous contests 11 points were won by the Americans. Of these points Columbia contributed 4½, Harvard 3½, Yale 2, and Princeton 1. Columbia lost 3 points, Harvard 3½, Yale 3, and Princeton 3, a total of 12½ points lost.

The American team this year is composed as follows: F. H. Sewall and H. A. Keeler, Columbia; C. T. Rice and P. W. Bridgman, Harvard; J. F. Sawin, Yale, and C. S. Richardson, Princeton. Of these Richardson and Bridgman have not played in cable matches before.

TRAIN OUTING PARTY.

Ex-Senator La Roche's Plan for the Entertainment of Several Friends.

Ex-Senator William J. La Roche of Brooklyn has arranged to take a number of his friends on what he calls a "train outing" on Sunday. His guests are to be Supreme Court Justices John Woodward, William J. Gaynor, and Morgan J. O'Brien; Recorder Goff, Controller Edward M. Grout, ex-Justice Wauhope Lynn, President William H. Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad Company, Mirabeau L. Towne, Matthew H. Tully, Frank Bailey, and Thomas D. Crimmins.

The party will go by special train from Brooklyn to Good Ground, L. I., where the members will be the guests of Justice O'Brien at his Summer home. From Good Ground the party will go to Shinnecock Hills and Southampton, dining on the train on the trip homeward.

W. A. WALLING DISCHARGED.

Assistant District Attorney Protests Against Magistrate's Action.

William A. Walling, lawyer and clergyman of 21 Fifth Avenue, arrested Wednesday morning on a charge of stealing $250 from Mrs. Eva Shields, a client, on the plea that he would use the money to bribe the police who had arrested her in connection with a big silverware robbery at the Manhattan Hotel, was discharged when arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Yorkville Court yesterday.

In throwing the case out the Magistrate said he was compelled to do so, since if there had been any bribery conspiracy Mrs. Shields was equally guilty with Walling.

Assistant District Attorney Lord protested against the discharge of the prisoner, saying that the case was peculiar in that Walling was the lawyer for the woman, who would naturally do whatever he advised, and that therefore he assumed all responsibility for her deeds.

Legal Aid Society Vice President.

At the meeting of the Directors of the Legal Aid Society yesterday at the office of Arthur Von Briesen, the President, Everitt Macy was elected Vice President for the year.

Saks & Company

An Announcement Relative to an

IMPORTANT SALE OF

High-Grade Suits for Men

(WHICH BEGINS THIS MORNING)

That express the extreme possibilities of ready-for-service apparel for men. Individuality and character are their salient features. They are offered to you far below their true worth. We have divided them into two classes:

Class 1.—Spring Sack Suits, single or double breasted, of the newest Cheviots, Tweeds, Worsted Cheviots, Cashmeres and smooth surface Worsted fabrics, in the new gray and brown mixtures which have found favor for Spring service.

Value $20.00.

Special at $15.00.

Class 2.—Spring Suits for Business or Semi-Dress Service, of smooth surface Worsteds, Cheviot Worsteds or Imported Scotch Tweeds, in designs that are rarely found in ready-for-service apparel, and which are for the most part exclusive.

Value $25.00.

Special at $19.00.

Top Coats and Spring Overcoats.

Our models have that "indefinable something,"—that snap and distinctiveness which never lets you tire of the garment. They include Top Coats of Covert Cloth in all the new shades, as well as Surtouts, Tourist Greatcoats, and Spring Overcoats of conservative cut, of either imported or domestic fabrics.

From $12.50 to $35.00

Shoes and Oxfords, $3.00 For Men.

They are the dressiest shoes that ever were wrought of leather. Grace and style a-plenty—and at no expense to service. Take the Oxfords for instance, they cling to your ankle as though your foot were moulded in them. You may have them of Patent Leather, Vici, or Calf; new straight or swing lasts, close edges.

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Ladies' Suit Department.

LADIES' TAILORED SUITS, several styles, Black and Navy Cheviots, also Fancy Mixtures (reduced from $30.00 and $35.00)..... $20.00

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST SUITS, IN ATTRACTIVE STYLES, OF FANCY STRIPE AND CHECK TAFFETAS, ALSO FOULARDS, IN BLACK AND WHITE AND BLUE AND WHITE POLKA DOTS.

FOULARD SHIRT WAIST SUITS..... $15.00, $18.00, $22.50

STRIPED AND CHECKED TAFFETA SHIRT WAIST SUITS..... $18.00, $22.50, $27.50

Cloak Department.

COVERT JACKETS, Corset Shape and Custom Tailored, and manufactured under our own supervision, "AS YOU WILL FIND THEM NOWHERE ELSE,"

$12.00, $18.00, $25.00, $29.75.

TAFFETA SILK COATS..... $18.00, $20.00, $25.00

PONGEE COATS..... $25.00

VEILING COATS..... $25.00, $30.00, $35.00

Broadway and 21st Street.

CUSTOMS MEN ARRESTED.

Two Inspectors Accused of Extorting $100 from Capt. Hughes of the Ship Kental.

Patrick J. Quigley, an Assistant Inspector, and Joseph Hare, a Day Inspector of the Custom House were arrested yesterday on the charge that they had bunkoed Capt. Hughes of the ship Kental out of $100, paid to them by the mariner if they would not make complaint against him because he had a china teaset aboard which was not on the ship's manifest. According to the complaint, they falsely represented to him that he was liable to arrest, a fine of $7,000, and probable imprisonment.

The warrant was issued by United States Commissioner Shields, and the accused men were arraigned before him yesterday. They have been in the customs service for fifteen years. They entered a plea of not guilty. Bail was placed in the sum of $1,000 each for examination on Wednesday next. Joel P. Marx asked that the men be paroled in his custody until this morning, when they can furnish bail. This was granted.

According to Capt. Hughes, he arrived from Hongkong about a month ago, when he made out a proper manifest. The men of the Custom House, he says, came to him on March 7 and told him that as he had not entered in his manifest the tea set he was liable to a heavy fine and imprisonment, as the authorities were in no mood to stand even the slightest infringement of the customs laws. They said that they would keep still if he would give them $300, but they finally agreed to settle for $100, which he gave to them to avoid being disturbed. He thought it a large price, as he had paid only 10s. in Hongkong for the china, which he meant as a present for a friend in England. Capt. Hughes says that after investigating the matter he reported the way he had been treated to the authorities.

Acting Deputy Collector F. S. Palmer, who appeared against the men, said that they had no official business on Capt. Hughes's ship, and that if they were there at the time the Captain says they were they could have been there only for the purpose of making a "strike." Quigley gave his address as 458 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street. Hare would not give his address.

STEDEKER ARRESTED AGAIN.

In the Church Street Police Station He Had Words with Capt. Burns About His Furniture.

Leon Stedeker, who was arrested in a raid on Monday last, was a prisoner again in the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct that was preferred by Capt. Burns of the Church Street Station. The Magistrate held him under $300 bail for examination to-day.

Stedeker was arrested on Wednesday night when he went to the police station and demanded the return of some furniture which had been seized in the raid. Capt. Burns said that Stedeker used abusive and threatening language and invited him to take off his uniform, go out, and fight.

Stedeker, in asking for an adjournment, said that the Captain had been persecuting him and that he wanted time to subpoena Sergt. Nugent and Detective Sergt. McVey to testify that the Captain had begun to abuse him immediately after he entered the station. He had been told in the District Attorney's office, he said, that the furniture was not wanted as evidence in the poolroom case.

The case against Stedeker growing out of the raid is to be placed before the Grand Jury to-day.

CICONE'S SON HELD.

Eleventh of the Persons Who Have Been Indicted in the Fraudulent Life Insurance Case.

Guerino Cicone, who was arrested for complicity in the insurance frauds, was held under $2,500 bail for the Grand Jury by Magistrate Pool in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. Guerino is a son of Casimiro Cicone, who died in Pittsburg on Wednesday. Casimiro had been sent there after life insurance to the amount of $10,000 had been taken out by having a "dummy" examined, and then collected by means of false proofs of death and a substitute body.

The charge against Guerino Cicone is that he collected insurance on the life of Seraphina Cicone from the John Hancock Life Insurance Company after the body of Sarah Weber, an Englishwoman, with whom Guerino had lived, had been identified as that of the Italian woman.

The prisoner declared that he could prove that he was in Pittsburg at the time of the fraudulent transaction, and that he had nothing to do with it. Frank N. Carvalho testified that the signature on the proof of death was written by Guerino Cicone. Ten other persons have been indicted.

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON ESTATE.

Executors of the Collis P. Huntington estate are called upon for an accounting of the property left by the millionaire, in an application made in the Surrogate's Court by William W. Mumford, as attorney for Mrs. G. Emily Reynolds, formerly of this city, but now of Washington. Mrs. Reynolds in her application states that while the estate is supposed to amount to between $30,000,000 and $70,000,000 no accounting has been filed, and in her opinion it is not the intention of the executors to file any such accounting.

Mrs. Reynolds's interest in the estate lies in the fact that she is the owner of ten shares of the stock of the old Central Pacific Railroad of California, and she is one of the many litigants who, headed by Walter Morehead, began an action some months ago to recover something over $100,000,000, charging in effect collusion between Collis P. Huntington, Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker and Mark Hopkins, in that they became possessed of most of the assets and securities of the old railroad corporation through sharp practices that worked great injury and injustice to the minority shareholders. These litigants, through the action of Mrs. Reynolds, seek further information for use in their various suits on their securities.

AN UP-TO-DATE SCHOOLSHIP.

Plans for a Vessel Employing Both Steam and Sail Impress J. Pierpont Morgan.

J. Pierpont Morgan in his capacity as founder and promoter of the Shipping Trust yesterday afternoon held a consultation with a sub-committee of the Nautical School Committee of the Board of Education looking toward the improvement of the facilities for educating the American boys who are destined in the future to command the vast fleets that will carry the American flag about the world.

The committee that conferred with Mr. Morgan for an hour at his Wall Street office was composed of Chairman Thomas B. Connery, ex-Senator Charles L. Guy, and Joseph Francalini. This committee was appointed to confer with the Chamber of Commerce as to ways and means of securing for New York a nautical schoolship that shall be modern and up to date to take the place of the old St. Mary's, which is upward of sixty years old, and has been used as a schoolship since 1874, and which it is now agreed should be displaced by a craft suited to the requirements of the teachers of the modern American sailor. The new sea Captain, it is realized, must not only be familiar with every feature of the sailing of a vessel but, what is of far more importance, should be familiar with the workings of a steam vessel.

The plans of the committee were set forth to Mr. Morgan by Mr. Connery, and Capt. Gustav Hanus, United States Navy, commanding the schoolship St. Mary's, who accompanied the committee, presented plans of a vessel which it is believed will meet future requirements. These plans call for a vessel of the "auxiliary" class, employing both steam and sail. The cost is placed at about $250,000.

Mr. Morgan examined the plans and said that the scheme impressed him most favorably. He readily admitted that the time had come when the American boy who wants to follow the sea must be as carefully educated as the boy who is to fill the other important posts in the great commercial scheme of America. He said that he would confer with a number of his business colleagues and left little doubt that the building of a modern nautical schoolship will be an achievement of the immediate future.

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Which in texture and shades are especially suited for Sashes, Millinery, Trimmings, Dress elaboration and so forth.

Satin Merveilleux Glace, 5¾ inches wide, in pink, blue, two shades of maize, turquoise, new green, cardinal, new bluet, beige, castor, royal and green, cardinal and green, as well as plain black, white or cream.

Value 48c. per yard. Special at 29c.

To-day we will place on SPECIAL SALE

GLOVES FOR WOMEN.

Value $1.50. Special at $1.00.

Three-clasp French Kid Gloves of Superior French National Kid Skins with new Paris Points, in French Greys, White with self or Black embroidery; Black with self or White embroidery.

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Many and obvious advantages of buying Boys' Clothing here suggest themselves:—

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We've more than 150 styles of Sack Suits ready for immediate inspection at from **$12 to $30.**

Not so many styles of Hats, but all the new shapes, nevertheless, including the Stetsons: $1.50 to $5.00, Soft-Bosom Shirts at $1.

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you can overcome the disease without difficulty. It is an unsurpassed natural remedy from the Allouez Magnesia Springs of Wisconsin. It is always bottled at the Springs and I deliver it in the original packages. It is a specific for Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Gout, Rheumatism, and Liver troubles. Let me send you a booklet telling all about it and the cures it has made. Write or telephone.

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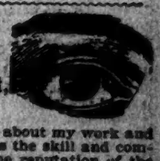

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For perfect ease and real security use Forth Clips. Don't pinch—they hold. Attached to any lifting, swaying eyeglass or

GOOD TENEMENTS ARMY

Albany Visited by an Imposing Sociological Delegation.

Gov. Odell Gives Assurance That the Law Will Not Be Weakened—Hearing Held at Night.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—The demonstration made here to-day by delegations from New York City in opposition to any legislation intended to detract in the slightest measure from the efficiency of the existing tenement house law was one of the most impressive ever seen in Albany.

The delegations came up on a special train. In the aggregate they were over 300 strong. They represented sixty-one organizations, of which seventeen were churches. E. R. L. Gould, City Chamberlain of New York, was the Chairman and R. Fulton Cutting represented the Citizens' Union. There were many women in the delegations.

When they had disembarked from the special train a line was formed and the march to the Capitol was begun. The delegates walked two and two, and the line was more than two blocks long.

The delegation was doomed to meet with disappointment, so far as the hearing which had been promised was concerned. The debate in the Assembly on the Canal bill was at its height when the visitors marched up the steps of the Capitol. Chairman Gould, Mr. Cutting, and others went in to see Chairman Burnett of the Cities Committee to ask him at what time he would be able to give the hearing. Mr. Burnett said it would be impossible for him to leave the Assembly Chamber while the debate on the Canal bill was in progress, as he was leading the opposition forces. He said he would call the Cities Committee together for the hearing as soon as the vote on the bill had been taken.

The delegation then marched to the Executive Chamber. The big reception room was packed. Gov. Odell came out and was introduced to the delegates by Chairman Gould, who briefly stated the purpose of the demonstration.

"I am very sorry that you are disappointed in not meeting the members of the Cities Committee," the Governor said, "but as you know they are engaged in debating a very important proposition, something which when passed will serve to increase and maintain the supremacy of New York City as a great commercial port. I know you will excuse them when you realize that another great measure is on its way to the Executive Chamber to become a law.

"In regard to tenement-house legislation I am proud to say I had the honor of signing the original Tenement-House act. As you are aware, the bill under consideration has already passed one branch of the Legislature, and will pass the other undoubtedly. I want to assure you there never has been a time when there was any danger of any amendment to the bill aimed at the efficiency of the work of the Commissioner, or which would in any way break down the work of improving tenement-house conditions in the City of New York, for I would have vetoed such a measure.

"I would not countenance any attack, however indirect, on the tenement house law. On the contrary, I want to aid you in the work of bettering your conditions, and to give to the city all that will aid its welfare, and all that is necessary to build up a great city, one of which our Empire State may be proud."

As the debate on the Canal bill dragged along through the afternoon many of the delegates decided to return to New York. Chairman Gould and some of the leaders of the delegation, however, on receiving Mr. Burnett's promise of a hearing, decided to wait over.

The hearing was given to-night and those who spoke were Julius Lyonberg of the East Side Civic Club, T. H. Bock of the Builders' Union, William M. Calder, Superintendent of Buildings of the Borough of Brooklyn; Robert W. De Forest, Tenement House Commissioner of New York; J. Edward Swanstrom, President of the Borough of Brooklyn; Ex-Sheriff Tamsen of New York, H. D. Dumont of the Merchants' Association, and others.

Mr. De Forest stated that after a most careful consideration of all bills the Agnew measure was the most satisfactory. There might be reasons for changing the tenement house law, but it should be changed in a most carefully considered and judicious manner.

Mr. Gould said that it was thoroughly realized before the delegation came to Albany that there was no prospect of legislation affecting the tenement house law being enacted, except that which was embraced in the bill prepared by Commissioner De Forest, and which all of those who came to Albany, to-day heartily favor, but he said that it was thought wise to make such a demonstration to the members of the Legislature as would stop in the future any tenement-house propositions which did not have the sanction of the authorities.

CITY PUBLICITY SCHEME.

Bill at Albany to Throw Light on the Public Service.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—Assemblyman Bostwick to-day introduced a bill, prepared by the City Club of New York City, providing for a Bureau of Accounts and Statistics in connection with the Controller's Office to collect complete and preserve full information concerning public service.

It provides that all companies furnishing the city with gas, water, electricity, or performing any public service for it must file quarterly reports with this bureau. These reports must show the financial receipts, assets, expenditures, and debts of the companies. The reports are to be printed as a part of the Controller's report.

It is further provided that a record shall be kept by the bureau as to each public service corporation, to include the cost of construction, equipment, maintenance, and operation, the amount of stock issued, the rate of taxes paid, dividends declared, and the amount collected by the company from the city and other users. All this information is to be at all times available to the public.

The Controller, at any time he thought false reports are being made, could institute an inquiry, summon witnesses, and administer oaths.

The Franchise Committee of the City Club submitted to Mr. Bostwick a brief in support of the bill.

"The city itself should undertake to collect, preserve, and render immediately and permanently available to officials and the public all the details of corporations performing public functions," it says.

"Under the charter the city had a Bureau of Municipal Statistics, but it was clumsily constituted and inadequately supplied, and proved a complete failure. The idea was good, the execution exceedingly faulty. The bureau should be re-established as a part of the Finance Department, with more and better defined powers and duties, and a more efficient organization.

"If it is impossible to control, it is nevertheless important to inquire, and the latter is not infrequently as effective as the former, for publicity is a weapon with a keen and compelling blade."

CITY BILLS MADE LAWS.

Gov. Odell Signs the Grout Sinking Fund Measure and the O'Neill and Keefe Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—Governor Odell to-day signed three bills in which the Low administration was interested.

The first in importance was the Sinking Fund bill sent to Albany by Controller Grout. It is designed to carry out the plan originated by Deputy Controller Stevenson, by which the city will have the use of funds obligated to the sinking fund in excess of the amount which is required to meet the interest and principal of the outstanding bonds. It is estimated that there is now $8,000,000 a year being paid into the sinking fund from the dock revenues and other sources over and beyond the amount actually necessary.

The plan of the Controller contemplates the investment of the surplus moneys which now go to the sinking fund in a special issue of city bonds, the proceeds of which can be used for current expenses. In this way the present generation of taxpayers will be freed from the necessity of piling up millions of dollars for the benefit of the generation to follow.

In deference to the wishes of Mayor Low, Governor Odell signed the bill which gives to ex-Patrolman O'Neill the privileges of a retrial. O'Neill was dismissed from the police force by Chief Devery on charges. He declared he was a victim of the Tammany "graft" system, and his case was made an issue in the Fusion campaign. Every court in the State has sustained the finding of Devery in the case. No secret is made of the fact that the Governor signed the bill with great reluctance.

The third measure signed was the Dooling bill, allowing the city authorities to increase the pension of Michael Keefe, a former patrolman, from $600 a year to $1,400. Keefe is the young policeman who several years ago had both eyes shot out in endeavoring to arrest a desperate man.

GROUT ON THE TAX BILLS.

He Likens the Governor's Course to That of the Bull in the China Shop.

ALBANY, March 26.—Controller Grout of New York City has written to Senator William Townsend, an up-State Democrat, a letter of protest against the Governor's tax programme. He says:

"The proposition of the Governor is that to save the localities from the direct contributions due from each to the State the entire business of lending moneys on real estate, and the entire business of selling liquors, wines, and beer at retail shall be disrupted and overset until such businesses shall readjust themselves to new conditions. The economic loss to the community necessarily resulting from such great changes is not worth the game.

"It is generally conceded that the proposed increased tax will reduce the number of liquor licenses about 20 per cent. To what extent, then, the personal property employed will be rendered valueless, the real property occupied made tenantless, the persons now supporting themselves impoverished. Of these facts we had a most vivid example immediately after the present excise law went into effect.

"The mortgage tax, it is also conceded, must fall upon the borrower. It will undoubtedly result in foreclosures or readjustments or replacing of many loans on real estate. The result of these changes will be incalculable loss to the different communities of the State and to every one of them. And for what? Simply that the localities may cease to contribute to State expenses in one manner, in order to contribute an equal amount in this infinitely more destructive way. All this is the very perversion of just taxation which should not destroy the sources upon which it is levied.

"The course of the Governor in these matters of taxation may, if he succeeds, be likened to the tract of the traditional bull in the china shop. But not even the delicate wares and merchandise held by such a shop are so sensitive to breakage by rough treatment as business and property are sensitive to destruction by crude and unreasonable taxation."

COMFORT IN SLEEPING CARS.

Senator Brown Introduces a Bill to Regulate Rates and Arrangements.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—Senator Brown today introduced a bill in the interest of persons who travel on sleeping cars. It has been designated "the Upper Berth bill." It provides as follows:

No person or corporation shall charge or receive of any passenger on a sleeping care more than one-half cent a mile for the use of a berth, whether double or single, on any journey, provided that the charge may be not less than $1 if the journey be less than 200 miles, and not more than $2 in any case if the journey be wholly within the State.

Any upper berth not occupied by in good faith purchased for occupancy by a passenger on the train shall be kept open or closed as requested by the occupant of the berth under the same or lower berth. Every person or corporation violating this act shall forfeit the sum of $50 to the person aggrieved, to be recovered in an action brought in any of the courts of this State having jurisdiction of like actions.

In handing in the bill Senator Brown said that he desired it read in full and announcement made that a hearing on it would be given if desired.

"I intend to pass that bill if I can," said the Senator, "and I don't want it said that because it was introduced late in the session that snap judgment was taken."

Senator Brown is responsible for the constitutional amendment preventing members of the Legislature from accepting railroad transportation. He says he has never ridden on a Pullman pass.

ATTACK ON THE "BOOK TRUST."

Senator Malby Introduces Another Bill Relating to School Supplies.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—Senator Malby today introduced a bill aimed at the "Book Trust." It provides that in each county except the counties comprising New York City, there shall be a County Council of Education, of which the County Judge shall be the Chairman, and that it shall be the duty of this council to adopt uniform textbooks for the county.

Only a few days ago Senator Malby succeeded in having passed a bill providing that there should be uniform textbooks for St. Lawrence County. In explanation of it he said that it was the practice of the school book companies to have different textbooks adopted for each school district where it was possible to do so. A farmer moving from one district to another in the same county not infrequently found himself compelled to provide his children with complete new sets of books.

CHAIRMAN DUNN FAVORS THREE PLATOONS FOR POLICE.

He Makes His Declaration After a Talk with Senator Platt—Gov. Odell Coming To-day.

Chairman Dunn of the Republican State Committee, after a conference with Senator Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, expressed himself unequivocally in favor of a three platoon police system. He does not think even that the Finch bill, which Gen. Greene opposed at the hearing on Wednesday at Albany, goes far enough.

"I don't want to see New York City again give such a Democratic plurality as it did last Fall," he said. "Many of the votes that constituted that plurality came from what are known as the uniformed departments, which include the police, the fire and the postoffice departments. I believe that these men are entitled to some consideration. There are more than 12,000 of them, and they wield quite an influence outside of their own vote. I know of no reason why a policeman, a fireman, or a letter carrier should not have the opportunity to spend as much time as possible with his family provided the service does not suffer.

"As a matter of good politics I favor the three-platoon system, and I so told Senator Platt."

"And what did the Senator say?"

"His reply was that the matter was one deserving the most thoughtful and deliberate consideration."

"Do you think a three-platoon system for the police will be provided for by the Legislature?"

"I don't know," he replied, "but I certainly favor it."

As to the reports of differences between the Governor and Senator Platt, Col. Dunn said:

"Do you suppose that if Senator Platt had been opposed to the liquor tax law or was fighting Gov. Odell that I would have worked as I did to get Republican votes for the excise measure? Not much."

Col. Dunn expressed satisfaction with the passage by the Assembly of the 1,000-ton Barge Canal bill, and said the Excise bill would certainly pass the Assembly.

Gov. Odell is coming to the city this afternoon and will dine with Senator Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this evening.

Approaching the Ideal.

"We have no ideal newspaper. But if I were asked what paper approaches the ideal most closely I would answer unhesitatingly, THE NEW YORK TIMES. And I say it in spite of the fact that very frequently I find myself strongly at variance with its editorial opinions. What attracts me in it is its FAIRNESS, its HONESTY, and its intelligent handling of public questions. As it appears to me, the paper is honestly bent upon getting at the truth, it is fair to its opponents, and it gives everybody a chance to express his opinion. And it is very well informed on medical and allied questions. It treats them often more intelligently (more impartially, goes without saying) than the medical journals themselves. And then the quaint and calmly philosophical Topics of the Times! Whoever gets used to them, can't enjoy his breakfast without them. All in all THE NEW YORK TIMES is a pretty good paper. You ought to read it regularly if you are not doing so already."—From The Medico-Pharmaceutical Critic and Guide.—Adv.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Rancor Shown in the Senate on Various Measures.

Resolution Aimed at the Fire Insurance Combination Causes an Outbreak—Minority Resentful of Jamming Process.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—Exhibitions of the rancorous state of feeling which exists among members of the Senate were shown to-day in various ways. Discussion of a resolution introduced by Mr. Brackett, calling upon the Attorney General to investigate the fire insurance combination, brought out one ebullition. A motion to have the resolution referred to the Insurance Committee was resisted by Senator Brackett in language which gave serious offense to members thereof.

"We all know," he said, "that the Insurance Committee is not designed to decrease rates, and if this resolution is sent to that committee it will never see the light of day."

Senator McClelland, a member of the committee, replied with heat. He said that Senator Brackett was exceeding the bounds of all propriety, and he regarded the remarks as a personal insult.

Senator Marshall, Chairman of the committee, was no less indignant. "The Senator from the Twenty-eighth," he said, "would pose here as the only honest man in the Senate. He puts his hand on his breast, as it were, and says: 'I was molded an honest man, and then Nature broke the mold.' Now what is behind this resolution of the Senator from the Twenty-eighth which he thinks could not be treated with honesty by the Insurance Committee of this Senate? The Senator is merely endeavoring to put in a hole on the trust question the Democratic Attorney General, because Mr. Cunneen occupies the office which the Senator was desirous of occupying, but could not induce the members of his party to nominate him for. To carry out that high-minded plan he is even willing to go to the length of reflecting on the probity of his fellow-Senators."

Senator Brackett said that the opposition of members of the minority to the immediate consideration of the resolution was due to the fact that they did not wish to make a record on the trust question.

When the Senate had adjourned Senator McClelland went over to Senator Brackett's seat and said to him: "I want to tell you that it does not lie in your mouth, or in the mouth of any man, to charge me with dishonest motives, and I resent your insinuations. I introduced two bills aimed at the suppression of the Fire Insurance Trust. Both measures have been reported by the committee, and I intend to do all that I can to pass them."

When the Senate took up the calendar Mr. Grady said: "I desire to call the attention of the minority to the fact that there are but twenty-four members of the majority present, and that any bills which are passed will be passed by the consent and grace of the minority. They can vote on legislation in which they are interested, and on legislation in which they are not interested they can vote, or, if compelled to vote, they can vote 'No.'"

Senator Malby accused Senator Grady of proposing violation of the Senators' oath of office.

Senator Grady accused the majority of an indecent and outrageous abuse of "brute force" in the passage of the Excise bill yesterday. This was followed by a long controversy. Senators Raines, Malby, and E. R. Brown counseled Senator Grady not to adhere to the programme he had announced.

"I mean to show you that you are not so all-powerful as you thought you were yesterday," exclaimed Senator Grady.

The bill on which the issue arose was Senator Townsend's making the office of Supervisor a salaried office and regulating the Supervisors' sessions in Oneida County. The minority insisted that it be read in full. After a dispute it was read and passed by 41 ayes. Senator Raines, the majority leader, then threatened to have the Rules Committee bring in a drastic rule to facilitate legislative business.

Senator Armstrong, who has demanded the Senate floor be kept clear, made more trouble by inviting persons in the corridors to make themselves at home in the chamber. When Lieut. Gov. Higgins discovered what was going on, he rebuked the proceeding.

Senator Armstrong said: "I have been inviting my friends, my friends' friends, their friends, and their friends' friends to come in and make themselves at home, and if they found a Senator's seat vacant to take it."

So long as Rule 49, limiting the privileges of the floor, was enforced in some cases and not enforced in others, he declared, he would invite anybody he pleased to the floor.

The Senate adopted Senator Grady's motion that the remarks of Senator Armstrong be referred to the Committee on Rules and that the committee meet and report on them.

As a result of the incident the Committee on Rules will report a drastic rule to prevent any person not entitled to the courtesies of the floor from venturing upon it.

BILLS SIGNED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY.—Gov. Odell to-day signed the following bills:

Assemblyman BRIDGEMAN'S—Appropriating $1,695 for the erection of the Medina State Armory.

Assemblyman L. L. DAVIS'S—Amending the military code by authorizing the Adjutant General to make biennial contracts for the purchase of uniforms and equipments; regulating the pay of certain non-commissioned officers of the National Guard and specifying the mode of appeal from decisions of medical examiners; prohibiting a person from holding more than one commission in the National Guard; providing that a conviction of a felony or expulsion from an organization of the Guard shall receive a dishonorable discharge.

Assemblyman DOUGHTY'S—Providing that there shall be no open season for English pheasants, except in Suffolk County, until 1908.

Assemblyman DOUGHTY'S—Legalizing certain leases for the cultivation of shell fish, heretofore made by the State Forest, Fish, and Game Commission.

Assemblyman McNAIR'S—Providing that the close season for black and gray squirrels shall begin on Dec. 1, instead of Dec. 15.

Assemblyman FOWLER'S—Providing that bass shall not be taken from Chautauqua Lake between Oct. 15 and June 15 following.

Assemblyman J. T. SMITH'S—Providing that the Sheriff of Dutchess County shall receive an annual salary of $4,000.

Assemblyman LEGGETT'S—Providing for the compensation of court stenographers in Niagara County.

Assemblyman BURKE'S—Providing that co-operative savings associations shall not use stock payments for its running expenses.

Senator ELSBERG'S—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure in relation to the decision of a court on the report of a referee.

Senator MARTIN'S—Empowering the Supreme Court to fix the compensation of the commissioners who appraised the damages for the land taken for the new East River Bridge, New York City.

Senator BRACKETT'S—Eliminating from the personal property law a section relating to the alienation of an interest in a trust estate.

Senator BRACKETT'S—Amending the real property law in relation to alienation of interest in a trust estate.

Assemblyman MEAD'S — Authorizing Albany to raise $75,000 to pay a judgment growing out of the construction of the filtration plant.

Assemblyman WAINWRIGHT'S — Providing that homeless children between the ages of 5 and 14 may be sent to the institution controlled by the Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children in the City of New York.

Assemblyman MEAD'S—Increasing from $3,000 to $6,000 the wages fund for the Albany Almshouse.

Assemblyman LANDON'S—Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure in relation to the courts of Special Sessions.

Assemblyman RICHTER'S—Legalizing the laying out of a park on Avenue C, in New York City.

Assemblyman WAINWRIGHT'S—Amending the charter of New Rochelle in relation to the office of Justice of the Peace; increasing the number of patrolmen in New Rochelle.

Senator BRACKETT'S—Providing that the widow of any soldier or sailor of the United States, who married him prior to 1880, shall not be buried in Potter's Field.

Senator W. J. BROWN'S—Authorizing Frankfort to expend $10,000 in widening East Main Street.

Senator HILL'S—Amending the real property law in relation to the form of acknowledgments in foreign countries.

Senator DAVIS'S—Amending the charter of Lancaster in relation to the powers of the Board of Trustees.

Assemblyman DOOLING'S—Authorizing the Police Commissioner of New York City to increase the pension of Patrick A. O'Keefe, a retired patrolman, who was permanently injured in the performance of his duties.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, March 26.—Senator Riordan's so-called "Rogues' Gallery" bill passed the Senate to-day. It forbids the use by the police of pictures of persons accused of crime, except for the purpose of apprehending the accused, and requires the destruction of such picture after the death of the subject of the picture.

These bills were introduced in the Senate:

By Mr. CULLEN—To incorporate the Order of St. Francis Little Sisters of the Poor.

By Mr. GREEN—Providing for the exemption from taxation of Masonic buildings, the proceeds of whose rental go toward the support and maintenance of homes for indigent members of the Masonic fraternity. The Masonic Temple, at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, New York City, would be exempted. The Home at Utica would also be exempted.

By Mr. GOODELL—Amending the general city law providing that no hospitals for consumptives shall be located within the limits unless the Board of Supervisors may authorize it as well as the Town Board of any town.

By Mr. STEVENS—Providing for a commission to consider the expediency of establishing State industrial training schools or other institutions for the blind.

These bills were introduced in the Assembly:

By Mr. MORGAN—Appropriating $1,500 for a monument at Antietam to the Fifty-first New York Volunteers.

By Mr. BULLWINKEL—Providing for playgrounds in Brooklyn, between Lee and Bedford, Greene and Washington Avenues, with issues of corporate stock not exceeding $300,000 in any year for the purchase of a site, and $50,000 annually for improvement.

By Mr. CADIN—Amending the Penal Code by providing that cases of children under sixteen accused of the violation of law shall be tried in separate courtrooms.

By Mr. BOSTWICK—Making it a misdemeanor to sell goods of gold alloys marked so as to misrepresent the degree of gold fineness.

MAN KILLED AT A FIRE.

Another, Hanging Unconscious Over a Window Sill, Rescued by Police and Firemen—Babies Saved from Smoke.

One man lost his life and another was seriously injured yesterday afternoon during a fire which burned out the three upper floors of the five-story building at 409 East Twenty-fourth Street. The building, with the exception of the top floor, was occupied by Wynn Brothers, roofers. On the third floor were the principal workshops of the firm and here, it was said, a can of paint was upset on a gasoline stove, starting the fire.

The blaze was discovered about 1:20 o'clock by Policeman Helmerich of the East Twenty-second Street Station, who turned in an alarm, and with Policeman Cashen, set about rescuing fifteen horses that were stabled on the second floor. The firemen were more than ten minutes getting to the scene after the alarm was sounded, and by the time the engines arrived the upper part of the building was a mass of flames and the tenants in the tenements at 407 and 411 were in a panic.

It was not thought that any one was in the burning building until the policeman, going through an alley leading to the rear of the structure, saw a man hanging out of the fourth-story window in a state of collapse. The firemen and policemen quickly got ladders to the window and brought the man down, at great peril to themselves, as the smoke and flames were spurting from the windows underneath. The rescued man was James Kelly of 319 East Twenty-third Street, an employe of the roofing firm. He was suffering from the effects of smoke and cuts from broken glass, and was hurried to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

A quilt was hanging from one of the windows of the tenement adjoining on the west side of the burning structure, and this catching fire, filled the tenement with suffocating smoke. The cries of women that several babies were being suffocated brought a dozen policemen and firemen up the stairs on the double quick, and a dozen stalwart men in uniform appeared at the ground floor entrance, each carrying a diminutive bundle of humanity.

It required more than an hour to subdue the flames, after which a search through the upper floors of the burned structure discovered the body of Vincent Boehn, twenty-one years old, a carpenter residing at Woodside, L. I., and employed on the top floor of the building, which is occupied as a branch shop by County Clerk Thomas Hamilton in connection with his building operations. Vincent, evidently blinded by the smoke, had lost his way, and finally rushing to a window, thrust his head through a pane of glass, cutting the jugular vein, from which he evidently died to death before the flames reached him.

The loss by the fire was about $5,000.

BISHOP POTTER'S ASSISTANT.

A committee of the Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention of New York asked the Standing Committee of the Diocese for its consent to call a special convention in May for the election of a Bishop Coadjutor to render relief to Bishop Potter. The Standing Committee at a special meeting on Tuesday declined to give its consent, without which a convention cannot be called, unless Bishop Potter issues the call.

It is understood that the Standing Committee declined to give its consent on the legal ground that the resolution under which the committee was named was unconstitutional. Some members of the committee have said that the declination was in the nature of a quibble. It has been said by others that Bishop Potter thinks that the regular date for the meeting of the convention, which is September next, will answer quite as well as May.

Bishop Potter, in his formal address to the convention of the diocese in September last, gave his consent to the election of an assistant, who shall have the right of succession upon his death. Some names within and without the diocese have been mentioned. Several leaders declared their preference yesterday for the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church.

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NEED OF AMERICAN SHIPS

Lewis Nixon's Arguments at Transportation Club Dinner.

Senator Depew on the Dollar Properly Planted—Gustav Schwab's Views on Transatlantic Liners.

The seventh annual dinner of the Transportation Club was held in the rooms of the club in the Manhattan Club last night. Senator Chauncey M. Depew, its President, in the rôle of toastmaster, started the oratorical ball rolling, saying in part:

"Twenty thousand millions of dollars are invested in our railroad and steamship transportation, and I tell you that the transportation man is the fellow who thoroughly understands that to make money you must spend it. There is nothing so productive on the earth as a dollar properly planted, and this is illustrated by the immense sums that the Pennsylvania and the other railroads are investing to-day, believing in the productiveness of the dollar when buried in the proper soil. The same thing is true of the oceanic lines, as illustrated by the great German companies. The American traveler can look all over the world and seldom see an American boat bearing the American flag."

He then introduced Lewis Nixon, who said:

"It is true, as Senator Depew has observed, that the traveler sees the American flag on few seas when he once, that is, if he be of a previous generation, saw it everywhere. But there are signs of the return of our flag on the seas. To-day we carry 9 per cent. of the ocean traffic where we once had an overwhelming command, but there is another story to be told in the near future.

"Our merchant marine presents the paradox of being among the weakest on the sea, though our commerce is the greatest, coming and going. What we need is American ships to carry our commerce, and to be upheld by our navy. When the new navy was begun it was the idea of Congress that if we must have iron ships we must get our machinery abroad. William C. Whitney said that he could have nothing but American ships all through, and he started the new navy, which foreigners described as unseaworthy. Think of the Oregon! Do they call her unseaworthy to-day?

"We started out with very little in the way of plants, but have developed to so high a degree that we can build at a lower cost than any other nation in the world and better boats. But where would we have been if we had been fighting in the late war any other nation than Spain? Yet every time a patriotic American speaks he hears the voice of the small American who says: 'What do we want out on the plains with a navy?' No ship in the world can shoot to the plains, and if New York is bothered by a foreign fleet we will send our hosts to drive them out of your imperial city.'

"There has been a tremendous change in the transportation of American freight, and the people are seeing it. Providence has luckily given us the Philippine Islands and Honolulu as stepping stones to the Oriental trade. As an instance, we have been shipping by way of the Suez Canal, but our enormous cotton and other trade will in the future go by way of the Pacific. This means even more. It will not alone be cotton, but our breadstuffs, wheat, corn, and the others, that will mean the increase the farmer of the West will get for his grain. We have expanded and cannot contract. American shipbuilding is absolutely essential to the Nation, and when the people realize this they will awaken to the necessity of an American merchant marine backed by an adequate American Navy."

Mr. Depew, as the toastmaster, made another brief speech, in which he referred to the marvelous genius of the German Emperor, as a result of which Germany in a few years has gained the second place in the merchant marine service of the world and a navy "close to second." He then introduced Gustav Schwab, who said that he believed the limit of powers for speed and utility of the great transatlantic steamers, under present conditions, had been reached, and that the chances were that there would be a revolution in shipbuilding in the future through some new motive power.

Among the other speakers were ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo and Dock Commissioner Hawkes. Mr. McAdoo praised the work that had been done in the re-establishment of the American marine and navy to their former positions in the commerce and warfare of the world, and Mr. Hawkes took occasion to say that there had been too much interference with the municipality in regard to the docks, saying that there had been more politics than common sense.

BOY KILLS ANOTHER.

Says Shooting Was Accidental, but Montclair Police Think It a Case of Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 26.—What looks like a case of murder according to the police was revealed by the finding this morning of the body of Norman Tate, a twelve-year-old colored boy, on a vacant lot here near the centre of the town. He was shot and killed by Raymond Crump, fourteen years old, a driver of the Fairfield Dairy Company, who admits having done the deed, and who was held to-night by Recorder Yost for the Grand Jury without bail. Crump asserts that the shooting was accidental, but the police have evidence which would indicate that Tate and he were fighting.

The prisoner's version of the affair is that he was delivering milk with his wagon last night in company of Tate, and the latter asked him to shoot off the revolver. He took the pistol and attempted to shoot over his companion's head, but the bullet lodged in Tate's temple. Then the wounded boy jumped from the wagon.

"I went with Tate," said Crump, "to the vacant lot and held him until he began struggling. This frightened me, and when I saw him fall I dropped the revolver beside the body and ran away. I was afraid to tell any one of what had happened."

ANNUITANT'S EXECUTORS SUE.

Declarations That Edward T. Hunt Was Ill in Mind and Body—About $225,000 at Stake.

An action has been begun in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to have declared null and void a contract and agreement entered into by the late Edward T. Hunt with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York whereby he deposited with the company the sum of $225,000 and was to receive an annuity of $17,184. Mr. Hunt died five months after the agreement was made.

The suit to set aside the contract has been brought by William N. Dykman and the Brooklyn Trust Company, as executors. They also seek to recover the $225,000, less $4,288.50, which had been paid to Mr. Hunt under the agreement. The plaintiffs allege incompetence on the part of Mr. Hunt at the time the contract was executed. Mr. Hunt, who was a resident of this city, died at Richmond, near London, England, in May, 1901. He was fifty-four years of age.

James C. Bergen, counsel for the executors, moved before Justice Maddox yesterday to strike out certain parts of the answer of the company, declaring that Mr. Hunt, at the time he took out the annuity policy, was in a ruined condition of health and that his mind was affected.

The company, he continued, "says that the business was done in the usual way and they claim that there was no need to examine him physically, as the law did not require them so to do. They agree to pay an annuity, they claim, so long as the annuitant lives, without reference to physical condition. I claim there is a point beyond which, in this case, they cannot go."

Justice Maddox received the motion.

Death Ends Mr. Gerosa's Life.

Luigi Gerosa, who was [illegible] pled a suite at the Union [illegible] found dead in his bedroom [illegible] ing from a hemorrhage. He had been appointed assistant manager of the New York office, at 70 Reade Street, of the firm of A. W. Faber, pencil manufacturers, of Stein, Germany. A few days ago he called all over the world in the business that concern. He had long suffered from an aneurism of the aorta, for which he was under treatment by a specialist. He had returned from his last trip on Feb. 8.

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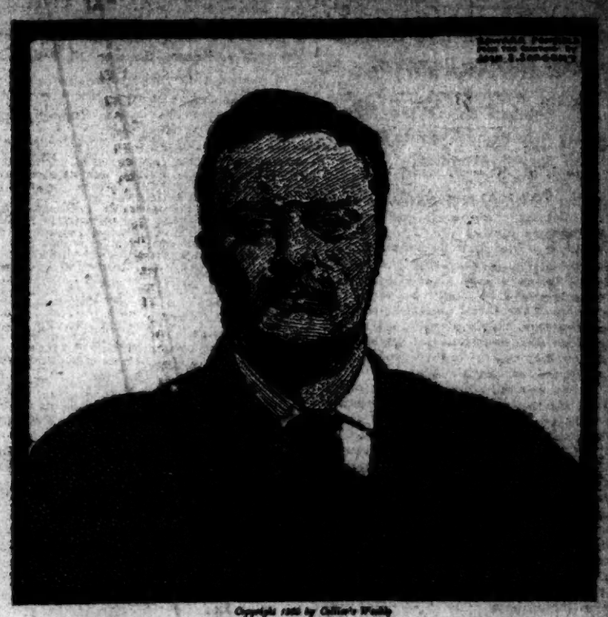

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Collier's

April Household Number

CONTAINS

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S State Portrait, by John S. Sargent, the latest addition to the White House Gallery of Presidents, reproduced exclusively, by permission of the President, in COLLIER'S April Household Number. It is given as a full-page supplement, printed on heavy paper suitable for framing.

"ONE MUST LIVE," an extraordinary narrative of actual conditions among women toilers in mills and factories, by Marie Van Vorst, who worked for nearly a year as one of themselves in order to tell their story.

ANTHONY HOPE, on "America and Her New Novelists." A brilliant tribute to the success of this Nation's story-tellers, with some words of advice and prophecy from the author of "The Prisoner of Zenda."

"A CORNER IN HEMP," by O. K. Davis, the true "inside story" of how two newspaper men sent the price of hemp soaring in two hemispheres. A funny story of actual facts that is more entertaining than fiction.

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Order Deals with Loans of 1908-1918 and 1907—Government's Plan to Share in the Profits.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day published a circular announcing that, on and after April 1, he will receive for refunding, under authority of Section 11 of the act of March 14, 1900, to an amount not exceeding $100,000,000, any of the bonds of the 3 per cent. loan of 1908-1918 and the 4 per cent. funded loan of 1907. They may be surrendered at prices yielding to the investor an income of 2¼ per cent. per annum, and the new bonds will be issued in exchange at a premium of 2 per cent. Accrued interest on both old and new bonds will be calculated to date of exchange.

There are now outstanding about $67,815,000 3 per cent. bonds and $238,477,400 4s of 1907 which are affected by the circular issued to-day. There are also outstanding about $448,000,000 of the 2 per cent. consols of 1930 issued under the act of March 14, 1900. These 2 per cent. bonds were issued in 1900 at par, under provisions of the refunding act. If the new bonds were to be issued now at par there would be a profit to the owners of the bonds, taking the present market valuation as a basis, of about 4 per cent. for the 3 per cent. bonds surrendered and about 5¼ per cent. for the 4s of 1907. The Secretary desires to obtain an equitable share of this profit for the Government, which is the reason for charging a premium of 2 per cent. upon the new bonds to be issued.

The circular will contain full particulars for the guidance of those who desire to avail themselves of the privilege of refunding, and will be sent to each recorded owner of registered bonds of the two loans in question.

The 5 per cent. bonds of the loan of 1904 will not be received for refunding under this circular, but will be reserved for redemption. They mature Feb. 1, 1904. The Secretary stated in explanation of his action that he desired to put out a large amount of 2 per cents which could be available to increase circulation in case of stringency.

The announcement of the refunding scheme came as a complete surprise to the financial district. In view of the fact that the announcement did not reach Wall Street until after the close of business, the day had no influence on prices of the stock market or of Government bonds. For this reason the banking houses prominently identified with the Government bond business were unwilling to discuss the refunding scheme for publication.

The following, however, represent the views of several bankers who spoke informally of the plan:

"The transaction on its face appears to be a profitable one for the United States Treasury. Whether it will turn out to be a profitable thing for purchasers of the bonds will depend entirely upon the extent that investors will be willing to go. Based on yesterday's prices, possessors of 4s will get a premium of 2 per cent. to 2½ per cent. In other words, $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 in cash will be released by the Treasury, provided all of it is taken advantage of to its full extent by the holders of bonds."

Lyman J. Gage, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, said that the premium offered to holders of bonds represented 2 per cent which would mean $2,000,000 on the full amount. This was the highest estimate, other bankers varying their estimates between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000.

The 3s yesterday were quoted at 107 to 107½ bid, and the 4s at 110 bid.

Representative Jefferson M. Levy said the effect of Secretary Shaw's refunding order would be to set free a large amount of money which would be used in the market premiums upon existing bonds, thereby creating nearly $10,000,000 which would go into the banks, with bonds to offer for sale as a basis for further loans. He said, as alleged, it is quite probable that the Administration will not be pressed, as a party measure, for the entire $100,000,000 of refunding.

BURRITT ART ... NDS.

Spirited Bidding for ... Aroused—Mrs. Potter Pal... Staffordshi...

Spirited bidding ... was the feature of the final ... collections of the late A. Mel... of Waterbury, at the Ame... Galleries last evening. The offer... used Mr. Burritt's etchings and ... represented the work of a score ... Of the etchings the "By-Road ... erary," by Sir Francis Seymour ... nt to Keppel & Co. for $1,160. ... others by Sir Francis brought ..., Keppel & Co. paying $825 for ... Pond," a large plate on Japan ... state undescribed. and $375 for ... in Ireland," first state on laid ... M. A. McDonald paid the same ... one of the same subject and ... Japanese paper.

A number ... by Charles Meryon sold well: ... Co. bid in "Le Pont Au Change," ... No. 13, a proof before letters; ... and Mr. Kennedy of Wunderlich ... $710 for "L'Apside de Notre ... aris," Wedmore No. 22, a ... with inscription and date, pri... n paper. There were several ... and some specimens of Whi... Among the collectors at the ... were Pierre Lorillard, ... and E. R. Thomas. The proceeds ... ening sale were $15,972, making ... of the afternoon sale of china ... of Wednesday, a total of $... he entire Burritt collection.

Some ... ls as sold are given here... with:

... u Gein, Pres Abcoude; ... ching by Charles Storm ..., on India paper, un... ... $65

... Francis Seymour Hadden. No. 14, first state, on laid ..., only 12 editions in this ...plate destroyed; M. A. Mc... 280

... Tipperary; Drake No. 29, ... on Japanese paper, from ... of Philippe Burty and Sir ...ky Kappel & Co. ... 370

...rst state on laid paper, very ... having been printed about 20 ... only of the first and second ... the plate was polished and ...ured; Keppel & Co. ... 1,100

... Pond, small study; Drake No. ...roof C, on laid paper and from ...tion in Sir William Drake; ...rillard ... 115

... Pond, the large plate, Drake No. ... undescribed by Drake before ...lished first state with the word ... in the lower left-hand corner ... which word was erased before ...ular edition was printed; Keppel ... 825

... in Ireland, Drake No. 82, First ... on laid paper; only twelve impres... printed; Keppel & Co. ... 575

...ne. First state on old Japanese pa... A. McDonald. ... 575

...me. Second state on Japanese pa... Keppel & Co. ... 360

... Three Sisters, Drake No. 110, First ...s; Pierre Lorillard. ... 35

... Breaking Up of the Agamemnon, ...al proof A; Pierre Lorillard ... 280

... Grand Fumeur, Ernest Meissenier. Only ...state; on India paper; from the Pecil collection, published in 1845; Louis Stern. ... 75

... Etchings by Charles Meryon.

... Petit Pont, Wedmore No. 6, Second ...state, with "C. M." in upper corner, ...but before any other letters; E. R. Thomas. ... 240

... Le Font au Change, Wedmore No. 18, Proof before letters; earlier than the first state described by Wedmore; on green paper, with large margins; Keppel & ... 490

... Abse de Notre Dame de Paris, Wedmore No. 22, second state, with the inscription and date, large margins. In the lower right-hand corner of the margin is written "Aug. Delatre;" Kennedy. ... 710

... Etchings by Jean Francois Millet.

... The Gleaners, Lebrun No. 13, first state, before the address of Delatre, impression of the first printing on India paper, laid down on hand-made "demi-colombier;" Keppel & Co. ... 190

... Two Men Digging, Lebrun No. 14, third state, the sky retouched, without Millet's signature, impression of the first printing on India paper; J. P. Elton. ... 160

... The Wool Carder, Lebrun No. 16, only state, on old Dutch paper; Keppel & Co. ... 200

... Peasants Going to Work, Lebrun No. 20, second state, with the signature, but before the address of Delatre; E. R. Thomas. ... 145

... Etchings by Rembrandt Van Ryn.

... Landscape with a thatched cottage and hay bars, Ch. Blanc, No. 227, only state, early impression, showing plainly the "burr" of the dry-point work; E. S. Benjamin. ... 220

... The Mill, Ch. Blanc, No. 333, only state; Kennedy. ... 190

... Jesus Christ Preaching, Ch. Blanc, No. 39, first state, before the retouch by Pierre Norblin; Keppel & Co. ... 300

... October, James J. Tissot, Beraldi, No. 28, signed artist's proof on hand-made paper, printed by the artist and bearing his red stamp; Louis Stern ... 95

... Etchings by James R. Whistler.

... The Kitchen, Wedmore, No. 19, first state, on India paper; Keppel & Co. ... 200

... The same, first state, on old Japanese paper, unsigned; Ellingwood ... 230

... The same, second state; E. S. Benjamin. ... 150

... The Forge, Wedmore No. 63, second state, on thin Japanese paper, signed with Mr. Whistler's signature; M. A. McDonald. ... 160

... Weary, Wedmore No. 83, only state, on old Japanese paper, laid into imperial Japan paper, signed in pencil at bottom of plate to the right, "Whistler," printed by Mr. Whistler; M. A. McDonald. ... 330

... Battersea Bridge, Wedmore No. 141, trial proof; Kennedy ... 270

... Nocturne, Wedmore No. 150, trial proof, undescribed by Wedmore; C. L. Freer. ... 300

The afternoon's sale was of the remainder of the historical Staffordshire and miscellaneous specimens of copper and silver lustre ware and old china. The sale brought out quite as many collectors as on the day previous, and, although the prices paid hardly compared with those on Wednesday, they were sufficiently high to shut out the professional element to a large extent.

Mrs. Potter Palmer was one of the large purchasers in the afternoon, with a Staffordshire plate, "Commodore Macdonough's Victory," by Wood; another, "East View of La Grange, Residence of Lafayette," by Wood; a small platter in deep blue, "Charleston Exchange," by Ridgeway, and a plate, "Transylvania University, Lexington," by Wood.

William R. Hearst also bid in several pieces, including a rare Staffordshire plate in dark blue, "Harvard College," by R. S. W., and a Staffordshire tea set, "Macdonough's Victory," twenty-two pieces, for which he paid $115.

A Staffordshire platter in very dark blue with a perforated border, "Battle of Bunker Hill," Stevenson, went at $230 to George Kellogg of Amsterdam. Another rare platter of Staffordshire in dark blue, "Lake George, State of New York," went for $80, and still another, "Southwest View of La Grange, Residence of Lafayette," for $75. A plate of Staffordshire, "Constitution and Guerriere," went to George Kellogg for $75, and was considered well paid for by the knowing ones.

There was brisk bidding on the lustre ware and miscellaneous old china. Among the larger purchasers of the afternoon were Mrs. Potter Palmer, W. R. Hearst, Mrs. Harry Allaway, George Kellogg of Amsterdam, Mrs. Bergan, Governor H. Bachus, and S. S. Spaulding of Buffalo. The sale realized $3,001.50.

STRIKE EXPECTED IN LOWELL.

Cotton Workers Ordered Out If Increase Is Not Granted by Monday—Trouble Likely to Spread.

LOWELL, Mass., March 26.—The Textile Council, made up of delegates from seven labor unions, to-night formally ordered a strike next Monday morning in seven of the big cotton mill corporations in this city, provided the request for a 10 per cent. increase in wages is not granted by that time.

That action was anticipated, as each of the seven unions have instructed their delegates to the Council to vote in favor of "forcing the issue." The Council to-night, for the first time in the present controversy, used the word "strike," deeming it best to substitute a plain word for the somewhat ambiguous term, "force the issue."

Secretary John McDonald of the Council to-morrow will deliver to Agent W. S. Southworth of the Massachusetts Mills and Secretary of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association, a letter containing the record of the action taken to-night. No reply is expected and the members of the Council believe that the order will not only become effective on Monday morning, but will be observed to the extent that by the same evening nearly 20,000 persons employed in seven mills will be out of work.

If a strike takes place in Lowell it is probable similar strikes will be ordered in other New England cotton centres.

Mosquitos Due in Two Weeks.

Hardware dealers in Brooklyn were astonished yesterday by a sudden rush of householders to their shops for window screens. Later they learned the cause of it. Dr. Joseph Raymond, head of the Health Department in the borough, had announced that this year's crop of mosquito would be along in two weeks. The mild weather of late, he said, had greatly advanced the growth of the larvae in the ponds and meadows of Brooklyn.

CHINESE MINISTER TALKS

Sir Liang-Chen Hopes for Modification of Exclusion Law.

Arrives in San Francisco with His Suite and Students to Take Mr. Wu's Place.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Sir Liang-Chen, K. C. M. G., the new Chinese Minister to the United States, arrived here to-day on the steamship Korea. He is accompanied by his entire suite and party, which includes about twenty students. Among the latter is the eldest son of Viceroy Chang Chih Tung.

There is also in the student party the only son of Tuang Fang, the Manchu Governor of Hupeh, and a third distinguished figure among the students is the son of the late Hsi Tung Shan, chief imperial tutor of the late Emperor Tung Chih.

Minister Liang-Chen is accompanied by his daughter and two sons. His private Secretary is Yeng Kwai, who acted in a like capacity for ex-Minister Wu. Four of the diplomats of the party will be sent to Peru, where Mr. Chun will be installed as Consul. Liao Hsan Tow will go to Cuba, where he will take charge of the Consulate, succeeding Chow Tsee Chi, who will come to San Francisco as Consul. Kit Shai will become Consul at New York.

The new Minister, in an interview, said: "I can have no better example than that of Minister Wu. He tried to educate the American people out of their prejudice against my countrymen as a race. Of course, I realize that the Americans will never permit the unrestricted coming of Chinese laborers. Nobody desires that. I do not think it would be wise if they did. But the American Government and American statesmen have shown the most friendly spirit toward China in the troublous times of the last three years, and I hope much from that. I know what unrestricted immigration would mean and I realize how much this is an issue with the American people and with American politicians. I will do what I can to induce a modification of existing laws, but I don't expect to do too much. It is a question of hoping."

Asked concerning the renewal of the Boxer troubles, reported especially from Canton, the Minister said:

"The Canton trouble was not at all serious. I was there at the time of its occurrence. Canton is my home. There were a few arrests, and that ended it. Really, it was a disturbance, and a very slight one, fomented by a mob without leadership and without organization. There was nothing else to it. But it might have been serious if there had been leaders.

"No, it was not the worst of the followers of Kang Yu Wei. It is most unjust to him to say that. It was another faction altogether that caused the trouble. But I think there will not be a renewal of the Boxer trouble. China is at peace with the world, and will remain at peace."

GRADUATION OF WOMEN.

Twenty-nine Receive Certificates from the New York University—Award of Prize Scholarships.

The closing exercises attending the graduation of the woman's class of the New York University were conducted last evening in the concert hall of Madison Square Garden. The stage was decorated with potted plants and palms, and was occupied by the Faculty and guests of honor. Among the latter were Mrs. Russell Sage, Miss Leach, Principal of Willard Seminary, Troy, N. Y.; Miss Gill, Dean of Barnard College, and Miss Caroline Hazzard, President of Wellesley College.

The certificates were conferred by Prof. Clarence D. Ashley, Dean of the University Law School. The graduates, numbering twenty-nine, marched to the stage in groups of six. The awarding of the two prize scholarships was made by Miss Jessie Ashley LL. B. The scholarships, valued at $200 each, in the form of two years' free tuition in the University Law School, are awarded to the students who have passed the best examinations for the Chancellor's certificate. Miss Alice Dillingham, B. A., of the day class was one of the young women to win the distinction, and Miss Mabelle Frambes Lake of the night class was the other.

The New Century Essay Prize of $50 for the best essay on "Women and the Study of Law" was awarded jointly to Mrs. Alice V. Morris, a daughter of the late Elliot F. Shepard, and Miss Alice Dillingham.

After the presentation of certificates the President of Wellesley delivered an address on the "Law of Liberty." She was applauded roundly at the conclusion.

Dean Ashley expressed gratification at the widespread interest evinced in the woman's law class of the university.

BICYCLE WORKS DESTROYED.

Flames Spread from Plant of American Company, in Arkon, to Rubber Factory—Loss, $250,000.

AKRON, Ohio, March 26.—The explosion of a can of gasoline at the plant of the American Cycle Company here to-day resulted in the destruction by fire of the entire works and also the plant of the India Rubber Company adjoining.

The flames spread with remarkable rapidity. Charles Leroy and Lewis Hireman, workmen in the bicycle plant, were painfully burned by the exploding gasoline. The losses will aggregate $250,000, with $140,000 insurance.

CAR BURNED ON BROADWAY.

Almost Destroyed Before Firemen Extinguished the Flames.

Hundreds of people witnessed a brilliant spectacle for about ten minutes last night at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third Street. Car No. 1,221 of the Twenty-third Street cross-town line caught fire and was almost completely destroyed before the flames were extinguished by the Fire Department.

A fuse on the car blew out at Twenty-third Street and Third Avenue and the car at that time caught fire. It was crowded, and there was a scamper among the passengers to get out, but nobody was injured. The flooring of the car was pulled up, and the motorman and conductor stamped out the slight blaze. The car was then pushed along by another car of the same line. Just after it left Madison Avenue, bound west, the flames started again, and the motorman of the car which was pushing it rushed it along to the corner of Twenty-third Street and Broadway, where he was forced to leave it and back out of harm's way. The vehicle was soon burning fiercely, and the blaze could be seen for some distance.

LOST HIS SENSE OF FEELING.

Plaintiff's Demonstration in Suit Against a Trolley Company.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 26.—A verdict for $8,000 damages was given by a jury in the Supreme Court this afternoon to David Burns against the New York and Queens County Railway Company for injuries received through a wagon he was driving being struck by one of the company's trolley cars in Long Island City on Oct. 5, 1901. Burns was pitched out and was badly injured about the arms, legs, and back.

At the trial he testified that he had partly lost his hearing on account of the accident, and that his sense of feeling was totally gone. As an evidence of the latter he lighted a match and placed it on the back of his hand and allowed it to burn slowly until it died out.

Spoils Sweep in Allegheny Also.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 26.—When James G. Wyman takes the oath of office as City Recorder of Allegheny on April 6, he will follow in the footsteps of Recorder William B. Hays of this city, and make a clean sweep of office-holders under the old regime. Those who be desires to remain will be reappointed to their positions. There will be few changes in the Police and Fire Departments, nearly all of the men having been loyal to Wyman during the campaign. The clerks in various bureaus and departments will be asked to resign and their places will be filled with Wyman followers.

THE DREAM OF GERONTIUS

Edward Elgar's Cantata Produced by the Oratorio Society.

An English Composition That Makes a Profound Impression.

A profound impression was made upon a large audience in Carnegie Hall last evening by the Oratorio Society's performance for the first time in New York of Edward Elgar's cantata, "The Dream of Gerontius." The work has been enthusiastically and faithfully studied, and was performed in an admirable fashion—in a way, there was little reason to doubt, that came very close to expressing the wishes of the composer, to gaining all his effects, and to reproducing the strange and mystical atmosphere that envelops it. The occasion was recognized as a remarkable one, full of significance. For it was the first real disclosure that we have had of the true stature and power of a man who has suddenly risen by virtue of this very work to a commanding position as one of the foremost composers of the day.

The story of how this has happened has been recently and fully rehearsed—how the cantata was produced first at the Birmingham Festival of 1900, as the work of a man little known, who had been striving for a position in vain for years, and how it has since not only been enthusiastically acclaimed in England, but has set musical Germany by the ears as one of the most notable choral works of these later years. It is the one thing that has caused it to be said that at last some good thing, musically, could come out of England. That is tantamount to saying that it is a complete departure from the spirit and methods that have prevailed in the music of that country for generations; it denotes, that is to say, a complete liberation from the Handel-Mendelssohn tradition.

The subject in itself implies such a departure and such a liberation. Cardinal Newman's poem, The Dream of Gerontius, is a description in verse of the subjective experiences in death of a true believer, and the disposition of his soul after death, according to the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, by the ministering agents of the Almighty's will. It is a picturing of the mysteries that lie hidden across the portals of the tomb. Its musical setting needs exceptional qualities on the part of the composer, among which may be reckoned a complete intellectual and emotional sympathy with the tendency of the poem, its mystical suggestiveness, and its religious significance. This Dr. Elgar has, in virtue of his standing as a devout Romanist; and the fact is everywhere evident in his music. It is written with conviction. It is furthermore clear that the conventional formulas of oratorio music have no place in interpreting such a poem; and Dr. Elgar has discarded them. He has adopted instead the most modern procedures.

The cantata is divided into two parts, and each part is an uninterrupted whole, without breaks or divisions, into musical numbers in the ordinary sense. The solo voices sing not set aria, but a continuous arioso, a sort of endless melody in the Wagnerian manner, while the orchestra fills an important part in calling up and fixing the mood and providing a descriptive commentary. The orchestral part is built up of a large number of representative themes singularly plastic in their character, and developed with an altogether remarkable skill in instrumentation and symphonic structure. Dr. Elgar exhausts the resources of modern orchestration in this, and writes most elaborately for chorus, frequently divided into many parts, and an additional semi-chorus. The effect is profoundly impressive, and he plays at will upon the most varied emotions. He gains the mystical atmosphere with an unerring touch; he expresses the dying man's fear and trust, the angel's comforting, the tremulous exaltation of the heavenly experience, the devotional fervor of the Assistants, the malign and mocking wickedness of the demons in hell, with equal certainty and fullness. His emotional climaxes are of indescribable power, and there is endless subtlety in his use of all his resources. He gains remarkable qualities of tone and of color.

His choral writing is masterly in its knowledge of vocal effect and in its employment of complexity of texture as a means of varied and potent emotional expression. The score is full of recondite touches that emerge only upon close study or repeated hearing, and indeed the cantata is one that no hearer can expect completely to compass from a single performance.

Dr. Elgar's music as a whole leaves an impression of originality, of inspiration, and of style. Yet it is a matter of course that various influences have worked upon him to make it what it is. There could not fail to be traces of Wagner in it, for instance; and there are places where it seems as if he had been specially moved by "Parsifal." There are others where it seems as if he had listened to the strains of César Franck. But these things are by no means of a force sufficient to take away from the highly individual character of Dr. Elgar's music. It has the triumphant sweep, the certainty of touch, the deeply moving power that are the marks of mastery.

Mr. Ellison Van Hoose sang the tenor part, that of Gerontius, last evening, which is an extraordinarily exacting one. In the first part of the cantata he is called upon to sing almost continuously for half an hour, with little relief from the entrances of the chorus, and sometimes, indeed, above the chorus. He sang with fervor and exactitude of style, and a complete sympathy with the purport of the music. Mr. Bispham had much less to do in the bass solos given to the Priest, but he did it with much impressiveness.

The Angel has an important part in the last half of the cantata, and her beautiful voice and intelligent style gave an admirable reproduction of the mystic elevation of the heavenly companion's deliverances. Mr. Damrosch has entered deeply into the work, studied it deeply, and has brought his forces, both choral and instrumental, into a high degree of mastership over the very great difficulties of Dr. Elgar's music. They sang and played with a large share of his enthusiasm and conviction.

LANDSCAPES BY TRYON.

Pensive, Cool Pictures by a Thoughtful Painter at the Montross Gallery.

The little exhibition of landscapes by Dwight W. Tryon at the Montross Galleries, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, takes one into the atmosphere of a painter who does not hurry, and that is not without its effect in a land of bustling men and talkative women. a painter who sits down before a landscape and lets it slowly exert its power on him, until he has absorbed all in it that is most worthy to reproduce. Such work extorts the respect of the beholder, but it is liable to fail to make its due impression on him, unless he gives time to permit the impression to exert its cumulative power.

Tryon is a pensive artist who works for pensive minds. One can fancy that if he had lived in Thoreau's time the latter would have been pleased to know that his pictures were within call, since he is like Thoreau in his quiet indifference to the passage of time. He sees no advantage in haste; perhaps he feels that while prolonged labor does not necessarily result in a great work of art, yet the deepest beauties of nature require reflection before they can be separated from less important surroundings and to register them it is necessary to woo aptitude, and guard one's self against too many side impressions and random thoughts.

He is like Thoreau in his fear of overstatement, his lack of impulsiveness, or, rather, the studied purpose not to give way to impulsiveness, for, without a spring of enthusiasm within him, he could never have reached the high level of attainment his pictures show. Among the recent paintings here—for it is to a certain extent a reretrospective exhibition through loans of pictures from their owners—the "October Afternoon" and "Autumn, New England," have little of the go and glow of our Fall, that season which is so far from being "the saddest of the year," that it fairly riots in color, and by some hypersensitives has been voted almost vulgar in its jocundity. One feels that Tryon has an instinct not to let himself out, but to stay introspective and almost demure. Those are not the pictures for those whose blood courses rapidly and whose speech is hasty, but for those who avoid the places where men and women are lively, wear their hearts on their sleeves, and scorn the esthete with zest. The latter would be sure to find his work monotonous and cold, and in their own froward way might even accuse his landscapes of semi-consciousness, if they ever took the time to examine and reason them out.

There are painters for all temperaments and most of our moods; no single one can hope to please them all. An artist of some note in New York has been known to exclaim that "Rembrandt would not last"; he is too dark and muddy, too much molasses about him! So that not even the shadow of a great name can impose its awe upon certain minds, if some technicality or some lack of an answering chord in the critic disposes him to reject a master's advances.

Tryon has his admirers with good reason, for though the emotion back of his work is a cool one, it is a real emotion so far as it goes, one that will vibrate in thoughtful minds which take their pleasures seriously. Technically considered, his compositions are able, and his treatment of light and shade excellent. One can readily imagine that, having once taken a fancy to his work, an owner might be steadfast in liking it, for it is so quiet and discreet, one might say so unpretentious in color and form, that it would fall in with those quiet moods, when pictures are most likely to catch the owner's eye and reveal to him unexpected beauties.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:23 A. M.—237 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Charles Lutzenkirechen; damage trifling.

6:40 A. M.—One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Harlem River; McBane & McBride; damage, $500.

9:30 A. M.—142 Ludlow Street; Jonas Silverstein; damage trifling.

9:35 A. M.—807 Third Avenue; Michael Pell; damage, $25.

9:43 A. M.—1,870 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; Fifth District Court; damage, $100.

12:10 P. M.—322 Seventh Avenue; Frank H. Graf; damage, $25.

1:15 P. M.—535 West 45th Street; Joseph Christanna; damage, $5.

1:20 P. M.—607 East Twenty-fourth Street; Michael Wynn; damage, $2,000.

3:15 P. M.—176 Second Street; John Schulman; damage trifling.

3:35 P. M.—Cambreling and Pelham Avenues; Walker Hawpf; damage trifling.

4 P. M.—101 West Seventy-ninth Street; Herbert Sleight; damage, $25.

4:20 P. M.—9,154 Ninth Avenue; Bernard Fitzpatrick; damage trifling.

5:13 P. M.—Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighth Street, owner unknown; damage, $30.

6:30 P. M.—515 West Thirty-third Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6:10 P. M.—206 East Tenth Street; Henry Gluck; damage, $700.

8 P. M.—442 West Thirty-seventh Street; J. A. Wright; damage, $5.

8:20 P. M.—280 Tenth Avenue; Sophie Gray; damage trifling.

8:55 P. M.—120 Second Street; Samuel Levy; damage slight.

9:10 P. M.—170 East Fifty-first Street; Anna Kennedy; damage slight.

11:33 P. M.—Broadway and Twenty-third Street; Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage, $25.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., March 26.—The table manufactory of Brown & Simonds, and the adjoining three-story factory of Hyman-Hillson of Boston, manufacturer of tinware, were destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is placed at $100,000.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—The fifth and sixth floors of the building at 426 to 432 Fairmount Avenue, occupied by Henry K. Wempole & Co., manufacturing pharmacists, was damaged by fire to-night to the extent of $60,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

SARATOGA, March 26.—There was a $10,000 fire to-day in the building on Broadway known as the Duvell Place, owned by Frederick Schuls of 146 Water Street, New York City. The fire originated in the wall-paper store of Harvey L. Finch and communicated to the drug store of J. M. Colcord & Co., adjoining.

CANYON CITY, Col., March 26.—The main portion of the smelting works of the United States Reduction and Refining Company at this place was destroyed by fire early to-day, the loss being $100,000. Nine buildings, 200 by 80 feet in area, were destroyed. The company owning the plant is the same which owns the Standard gold mill at Colorado City, whose employes are on strike. One hundred and fifty men are made idle.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—W. G. Elliott, Richmond; Thomas McKee, Pittsburg; Gen. Edmund Hayes, Buffalo; Nathaniel Thayer, Boston.

HOLLAND—Jules Guthridge, Washington; C. M. Wolley, Chicago; C. R. McLean, Pittsburg; ex-Congressman William W. Crapo, Massachusetts.

IMPERIAL—Judge J. R. McLaughlin, Canandaigua; Col. E. C. Hawkins, Seattle; Senator-elect J. Frank Allee, Delaware; Morgan Wood, Cleveland.

GRAND—George C. Sweeney, Roanoke, Va.; Major J. A. Gaston, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—K. Takahira, Japanese Minister to the United States, Washington; Martin A. Knapp, Inter-States Commerce Commissioner, Washington; Eugene S. Wood, Pittsburg.

FIFTH AVENUE—Philip Garretson, Denver.

VICTORIA—Ex-Gov. Joseph W. Fifer, Illinois; ex-Senator Charles A. Towne, Minnesota.

HOFFMAN—A. S. Lyons, Mobile; G. Suter and Mrs. Suter, Switzerland; Thos. Richmond; John Oliver, Montreal; Alexander McMillan, Knoxville.

ALBEMARLE—Charles M. Burnham, Louisville.

GILSEY—Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, Washington.

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When is a cough more than a colugh?

When it's a settled cold. When it hangs on in spite of all you can do. Cough mixtures won't cure it because they are merely for a cough and this is something more.

Scott's Emulsion cures the cough because it cures the something more. It heals and repairs the inflamed tissues where the cold has taken root and prevents its coming back.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.

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Fancy Mercerized Cottons, 35c. to $1 yd.
Linen Suitings, 25c. to $1.00 yd.
Fancy Duck Suitings, 50c. to 75c. yd.
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Linen Crash Suitings, 35c. to 50c. yd.
White Piques, 25c. to $1.00 yd.
Silk and Linen Tokio.

We also have an unusually large assortment of fabrics suitable for separate blouses, gowns and frocks.

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Sale of
Men's Cravats
On Friday and Saturday.

Folded English Squares and French four-in-hands.
Made of fine, Imported Novelty Cravat silks. Heavy and medium weaves.
Light, dark (including the fashionable grey) and black grounds.
65c.
Value 1.00, 1.50 and 2.00.

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Correct in Style and Price.

The following numbers proved most successful and we call your particular attention to the way we have priced them for to-day.

Covert Coats,

As in illustration,

At 6.90

With 15 strap seams; lined with satin liberty; coat or bishop sleeves with cuffs.

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Of Peau de Soie, with silk embroidery, in solid black or black and white

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NONE BETTER MADE

When you take the best material and have it put together by the most skilled labor in the newest style you have a combination that cannot be beaten. This combination explains the reason why

YOUNG'S HATS

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Ladies' Suit Dep't.

Cheviot Suits,—new spring model, with cape collar, trimmed with stitched taffetas. Unlined skirt. 22.50

Cheviot, Pedestrian Suits,—new long coat and unlined skirt. Blue and black. 35.00

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Black and Oxford grey cloth walking skirts. 6.75

Black Chevi ot, strapped walking skirt. 8.50

Twenty-third Street.

The test of good tailoring is the making of a frock coat—only a master can produce it properly. Unless it fits like a corset it is a "botch."

To-morrow we'll Easter-dress you with a coat and vest of genuine English worsted—a dark Oxford mixed or black cloth of exquisite quality. We'll line and face it with silk that stands guaranteeing. We'll make it exactly satisfactory or keep it. Tailors who profit more heavily consider $45 fair asking for such garments. We'll say $25. A pair of imported worsted trousers fit to mate with the "frock" for $7.

Samples of both mailed free with our measuring outfit, which makes it just as easy to order a hundred miles away as on the spot—8 fashion plates to boot.

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Grey and tan Castor,—Prix seam cape,—and pique sewn, kid gloves.
All fashionable street shades,—white or black: 1.00 per pair.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE CANAL BILL PASSED.

The passage by the Assembly of the bill for submitting to the people the question of the development of the canal system is a matter for general congratulation. It will now rest with the voters of the State to decide whether the money shall be expended. We have little doubt as to what their decision will be. During the past four years the education of the public in the essential value of the great water system made possible by our unique geographical position has been intelligent and thorough. The opinion that has been formed and was expressed by the Legislature is at once definite and enlightened. Had it not been so, the Legislature could not have been brought to the action it has taken. The opposition has been stubborn and energetic. The railroads, with little conception of their true interests, have combined with the narrower-minded politicians of the non-canal counties to defeat the measure. It has been fought bitterly, and a little unscrupulously, at every step. But it has had efficient support and the first triumph is attained. With proper effort, the ultimate success is attainable.

But it is very plain that the friends of the canals cannot rely on the Republican Party unless that party shall be coerced by the force of a formidable public sentiment. With the professedly zealous advocacy and influence of the Governor in its favor, the Canal bill would have been swiftly and completely defeated had its fate been in the hands of the Republicans. A majority of those in the Senate voted against it. More than one-half of the Republicans voting in the Assembly were recorded against the bill, while only three of the 55 negative votes were cast by Democrats. And what may be called the weight of the Republican opposition was even greater than its numerical strength. Out of the 35 Republican Chairmen of committees, necessarily the most prominent and active members of the party in the Assembly and in their constituencies, only 12 supported the bill. We have thus the Democratic Party in the Legislature practically unanimous in favor of the canals, and the majority of the Republicans against them, in spite of all the efforts made by the Governor to rally his party under his personal leadership. If those efforts were sincere, his power in his party has been, as we have already remarked, strangely overrated.

We earnestly wish that this issue shall be decided at the polls next Fall on grounds of pure public interest, and with as little as possible of political interference. But it is not to be disguised that as the case stands we have a united Democratic Party in favor of the canals and the Republican Party divided, with the preponderance, as shown in the Legislature, heavily in opposition. In these circumstances it would be senseless folly for the Democratic Party leaders not to enter at once on the most active and persistent campaign of education to prepare the voters for approving the appropriation that will be submitted to them. It would not only be folly of the worst sort from a party standpoint, but it would be a grave neglect of a plain public duty.

THE NEW DEMANDS FOR CAPITAL.

The pricking of the bubble of speculation last Autumn was attended with less disturbance to mercantile business than was expected in conservative quarters at the time. In the general business of the country there seems to be preserved a remarkable equilibrium between supply and demand. There is no excuse, however, for a renewal of speculation or for withdrawing money from legitimate industry for the purpose of a boom in the stock market. There are sufficient indications of tight money next Autumn to justify extreme caution on that side of the situation. If such caution is observed, there is apparently no reason why activity in production, manufacture, and transportation should not continue for some time to come. There has not yet developed that excess of production over consumption which has been the signal of the crisis in previous periods of commercial activity. On the contrary, demand seems to outrun supply in some leading lines of manufacture.

One of the causes which usually bring about dislocation between production and consumption is the conversion of the entire savings of the community into fixed capital. In past crises circulating capital has often been locked up in fixed investments to such an extent as to impoverish the money market. Then has followed the natural influence of reduced resources on the part of consumers in checking consumption, with all the other accompaniments of a crisis, or at least of prolonged stagnation. In the United States at the present time there appears to be little misdirection of capital. Much has been absorbed in fixed investments, particularly in railway improvements, but the supply is constantly replenished by the large earnings of the railways and industrial enterprises and the savings made by all classes of the community. If the railways at the present time are applying nearly $500,000,000 of capital to improvements, as is estimated by some authorities, the situation differs somewhat from previous absorptions of capital in railway enterprises, because the present improvements become immediately productive in handling business which is already excessive. In previous periods of the country's history the new construction has been largely speculative, in the sense that it has anticipated future demand, and has not always afforded the returns expected.

It is a rather surprising phenomenon of the progress of machine production that the transportation system of the United States, at least on the great trunk lines, seems to be overtaxed by the burdens imposed upon it by the present volume of traffic. The long period from 1870 to 1894 seemed to be devoted to the equipment of society with the machinery of modern production and transportation. When this equipment was nearly adequate to the needs of the times, the demand for capital fell off and rates of interest declined to the minimum. It seemed for the time that there was an excess of transportation equipment and of manufacturing plant and that their duplication would involve waste of capital. Many railways and factories paid small dividends or none, and overproduction became the bane of civilized society in both Europe and the United States. This great equipment of producing power, however, began to reveal its natural results with the revival of industrial activity about 1897. The increased efficiency of the human race by means of this machinery added to the purchasing power of the masses and has enabled society to digest a mass of products which under previous conditions threatened to become congested. So rapid has been this growth of consumption, and so prompt the machinery of production in responding to it, that a railway equipment which seemed excessive in 1897 is suddenly proving insufficient. Hence the congestion of freight traffic, the pressing need for new passenger and freight equipment, and the appeal of the railways to the public for additional capital to meet these demands upon their carrying capacity. While it is probable that this volume of business will slacken to some extent in the course of time, it is evident that the increased producing power of the race, with its present equipment of machinery and the economies resulting from the combination of industries, has opened a new era in the volume of production and consumption in the civilized nations.

THE TREASURY SERVICE.

In an admirably clear article in Scribner's for April, Mr. FRANK A. VANDERLIP, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, besides giving a striking account of the immense variety of duties with which the department is charged, makes some interesting comments on the practical working of the system of appointment and promotion established by the law and the rules. He makes use of the following expression: "The fetich which the civil service reformer worships in its practical application comes very far from providing a system which will build up the best sort of a working staff." And he adds: "I shall be surprised if there are not marked modifications which will give to the head of the department, always after satisfactory academic tests have been applied, far greater freedom of selection and appointment than exists at present."

The basis of this criticism, as we understand it, is the indifferent character of the appointees to the lowest grades, and the failure to get from among them fit men for promotion to the higher grades. This phase of the case seems to be met pretty completely by Mr. VANDERLIP'S own admission that the rules permit the appointment of persons not in the lower ranks to the higher, and that the appointing officers do not avail themselves of the right. The defect, if defect there be, does not, therefore, lie in the system, but in the action of the appointing officers. We do not quite understand what Mr. VANDERLIP means by "the fetich which the civil service reformer worships." The object the reformer seeks, so far as we are acquainted with his aims, is a system that will supply adequate tests of fitness and exclude partisan or other favoritism. On the whole, competitive examination, with probation and the right of removal for recorded reasons, appears to be as good a test as it is practicable now to get. If there be any better, by all means let us know it, but it is not to be found in the methods in operation before the law of 1883 was enacted.

That law really did little more than authorize the President to make rules for appointments and promotions such as he thought would get the most and the best work for the service with the least politics. The rules as they stand are, therefore, the product of the judgment of successive Presidents—ARTHUR, CLEVELAND, HARRISON, MCKINLEY, and ROOSEVELT—who were not or are not exactly fetich worshippers. It is true that these rules have pretty steadily been made more strict for the purpose of shutting off favoritism, but every change in that direction has necessarily had the approval of the President for the time being and presumably of his advisers. Mr. VANDERLIP thinks that the pressure for appointments by Congressmen and Senators is a good deal exaggerated. Possibly that is true, but that pressure must have been sufficient to warrant each of the five Presidents we have named in adding to the barriers for resisting it. And Mr. VANDERLIP mentions a dozen customs districts in which it costs $56.59 to collect each dollar of revenue, but which Congress will not abolish because it "hesitates to give up the privilege of naming the appointees." We quite agree with Mr. VANDERLIP that there are defects in the system as created by the rules and as applied, but they are inconsiderable compared to the evils and abuses to which the system is a really substantial check.

GETTING AT FACTS.

When the hearing in the charges brought against President VREELAND by Mr. AMORY was suspended at the close of yesterday's session, Mr. NICOLL caused it to be understood that the facts brought out or indicated in the hearings so far would be laid before the Prosecuting Attorney of the county with a view of a prosecution for conspiracy.

With the charge on the one hand of criminal libel and on the other of criminal conspiracy, it would seem that there should be a fair chance to get at the real facts. It is not our desire to prejudge the case of Mr. AMORY, who was credited with courage in calling the President of the Metropolitan Company to account, and logically he will be as willing to see the investigation go on in the character of a defendant as he was in that of an accuser. The impression made on the public mind by the testimony so far submitted is disquieting. It shows plainly enough the prevalence of influences in "the Street" which do not make for confidence or stability, and the completest exposure of the facts is unquestionably desirable. From the announcement of the intentions of the Metropolitan Company, it is plain that such exposure appears to its officers to be imperative. It cannot be too thorough.

FIRE DEPARTMENT IRREGULARITIES

Commissioner STURGIS has made a reply to the communication of Controller GROUT calling attention to apparent violations of the law in the letting of contracts for apparatus and supplies which is much less satisfactory than we had hoped it would be. It is, in effect, that he has followed the established custom of the department of which he is the head without troubling himself to learn whether it was legal or not. No doubt Mr. STURGIS is perfectly truthful in this matter, and considers his excuse sufficient. Knowing as he did, or might have done, what sort of management the Fire Department has had for many years, the last thing the representative of a reform administration should have done was to fall easily into the ways of his predecessors and be content therewith. His immediate predecessor, Mr. SCANNELL, is under indictment for following the established habits of the department, and, knowing this, Mr. STURGIS would have done well to regard everything habitual in its system as a danger signal, warning him to take heed to his own steps lest they inadvertently lead him into embarrassment and dishonor.

So far as we are aware, Mr. STURGIS has not been accused or suspected of any act of moral turpitude. He was asked to explain why he had disregarded the provisions of the law enacted for the protection of the public interest, and his reply is that he continued the system as he found it, and followed the precedents of twenty years. It was not for this he was selected and appointed to the responsible office he holds. It was not by following loose precedents that the other departments of the City Government have been reformed and reorganized. The successor of a Tammany administration represented by such a Commissioner as Mr. SCANNELL, and his side partner MARKS, who did not recognize it as his first duty to prove all things, especially those sanctioned by usage, lacks something of the natural qualification for a reformer, of which personal honesty and rectitude of purpose are only elements.

STREET PEDDLERS.

On Monday next New York is to be rid of one ancient nuisance, the itinerant fish peddler. Thereafter the only place in which he will be allowed to ply his trade is the new East River Bridge Market, where he may vend his wares under close supervision from 4 A. M. to 2 P. M., when he will be cleared out that the area he has befouled may be thoroughly cleaned.

This is a step in the right direction. If it diminishes the number of peddlers who vend stale fish and make tempting displays of grass-green roes in the shad season, so much the better. Why should not the reform thus begun be extended all along the line? We have altogether too many licensed vendors of merchandise whose vocation involves constant and habitual violation of the municipal ordinances. In the shopping districts the sidewalks are congested with peddlers, most of whom are rather mendicants than merchants. They serve no public need. Our business districts are crowded with pushcarts, the proprietors of which cannot do business profitably without violating in spirit, if not in letter, the provision which limits their right to stand in one place to thirty minutes. They are compelled to choose between committing a misdemeanor or contributing to the police "graft," and find the latter cheaper and more profitable. Hucksters pervade the residential districts, yelling unintelligible invocations to invisible potential purchasers. They habitually violate or disregard the specific provisions of the municipal ordinances, and must do so to make a living.

Why should not the Mayor, in the exercise of the discretion vested in him, cut these ordinances down to the least requirements, and finally abolish them? The law relative to the licensing of vendors and peddlers is not mandatory. It is permissive, and is subject to many restrictions and limitations. Eligibility does not create a right to a license—it at most removes the obstacles to the exercise of official discretion. The argument that the people who apply for licenses to vend on the streets need this permission to make a living counts for nothing. No man has the right to earn support in ways which are inimical to the public interest. The fact that licenses to do so are easily obtained makes New York a sedimentation basin in which is caught a great deal of the immigration which should pass through it to the relatively open country beyond, and be absorbed in useful production. New York does not need this added population. It lives here under conditions that do not permit it to become rapidly Americanized, nor at all until the second or third generation. It seeks citizenship for mercenary reasons without knowledge of its obligations or a proper realization of its privileges.

It should hereafter be extremely difficult to secure a peddler's or vendor's license in New York. Before one is granted or renewed, it should be made apparent that the public interest will be served by granting it. The rights of storekeepers, who are heavily taxed in rents, should be considered, and the municipal ordinances should be enforced rigorously, without discretion on the part of the police as to whether they mean something or nothing. In no other great city of the world are the rules relative to licenses for street vending and peddling so lamentably lax, and it rests with the Mayor to say no to every applicant who cannot make it clear that he seeks to render a necessary public service in obedience to the local laws.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In the current number of The Journal of Zoophily, a Philadelphia publication which, as its name contradicts its purpose, it may be well to explain is devoted to the denunciation of vivisection, there appears a long letter from CAROLINE EARLE WHITE, Corresponding Secretary of the American Anti-Vivisection Society, addressed to the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Introducing it is the statement that the letter was sent to this office and publication of it was refused. The statement is correct, but it should have been accompanied, we think, by the further statement that our refusal was accompanied by a careful and courteous explanation of our reasons for not admitting the letter to our columns. Those reasons seemed, and seem, adequate to us, and it is just possible that their adequacy would have been apparent to several readers of The Journal of Zoophily. A large part of the estimable Secretary's communication was made up of the declaration, twisted into various forms, but always the same in effect, that "Quaestor," whose letter in defense of Dr. W. W. KEEN as against Senator GALLINGER we did publish, is utterly ignorant of the results that have been obtained by vivisection and of the cruelties practiced by vivisectors. As "Quaestor" happens to be one of the most eminent and best-informed surgeons in this city, as well as one of the most highly respected, we considered it hardly worth while to let a person with no known qualifications for judging him use the better part of a column of our space in calling him an ignoramus. We objected also, and particularly, to printing, as relevant to the vivisection controversy, the one thing in the letter that even pretended to be a presentation of exact facts. This was a large table showing the number of deaths from diphtheria in England and Wales during the years 1881-1900, inclusive. As these figures were unaccompanied by even a hint as to the relation of the number of deaths to total cases or to that between the number of patients treated with antitoxin and those from whom it was withheld, we could not hope that the table would give our readers the slightest basis for an intelligent judgment of the efficacy of that remedy. Thus did we, and thus do we, justify to ourselves our refusal to print the letter, and we are convinced that we shall not be alone in considering the justification sufficient.

—Perhaps if the people who are groaning dismally over the wide publicity which the newspapers have given to the details of the Burdick tragedy would consider the revelations as carefully as they seem to have read them eagerly, the more reasonable of the mourners might decide that there is little cause for their frightened exclamations, that not only might the details of the case easily be much worse than they are, but that on the whole they are curiously innocuous, and that the testimony taken at the inquiry constitutes a 'human document" differing from those used by the most respected of novelists and dramatists chiefly in the fact that it is transcribed from actual life instead of being a product of observation and imagination combined. This difference detracts, of course, from the artistic value of the "document," but it adds in no degree either to its horror or its repulsiveness. Indeed, those traits, so far as they exist, are decently veiled, and it is not absolutely necessary to assume that, the murder aside, they exist at all. In the strange letters of the various persons involved in the mystery we see human beings swayed by strong emotions, but of sheer animality little or nothing, and it is quite certain that their publication has created a new and more charitable impression of BURDICK himself than existed the day after his death, while there is at least an excuse now for mingling pity with the condemnation of his wife and her lover. Taking every aspect of the case into consideration, publicity has in this instance made for edification and for warning rather than for corruption and allurement.

—It is more than a little strange that Great Britain should have waited, before making what looks like a sincere attempt to replace landlordism by peasant proprietorship in Ireland, until the economic and social wisdom of such a change has begun to be questioned and doubted. For scores and scores of years small landholdings have everywhere been praised as producing conditions theoretically desirable in any country, and even those who profited personally by the possession of extensive domains have admitted, more or less openly, that their position was only defensive. But now the situation is differently viewed by many observers, and the suggestion is openly offered that what may be called individual farming is neither beneficial to its practitioners nor advantageous to the State. The small farmer cannot use to their full extent the mechanical and scientific aids which the age has placed in the hands of the man or corporation that farms on a great scale, and yet the small farmer must sell his products in the open market in competition with the exploiters of tracts that are more like principalities than farms. He gets on the crops from a few acres the same percentage of profit as does he whose harvests are gathered in conditions that turn a minute fraction into an annual fortune. For much the same reason that factories have supplanted the little shops of other days, it is prophesied that the small farmer will soon be regarded as an anachronism. And it is at this time that Great Britain has made up her slow mind to try the experiment of peasant proprietorship! It is reform, but perhaps it is belated reform, with the circumstances demanding something quite different.

—Exposed "third rails" on the elevated roads are proving themselves dangerous in Summer as well as troublesome in Winter, and the question of protection for the circuit-carrier is evidently a very important one. In discussing this matter, Electricity says: "It has been frequently stated that a protected third rail cannot be made to work satisfactorily, which is simply absurd, and just as soon as the elevated companies in this vicinity fully realize that it is to their advantage to have a protected rather than an unprotected rail the protected third rail will make its appearance." The same paper, however, makes the gratifying announcement that representatives of both the Brooklyn and New York companies have recently visited Wilkesbarre and carefully examined the first electric road in this country which was equipped with a protected third rail. "This road," continues Electricity, "is the Wilkesbarre and Hazleton Railway, and is thirty miles long. It traverses a mountainous country and is fully exposed to storms. Its cars were operated without trouble during the December sleet storms and no snow has ever blocked the road. Its third rail is protected by an upright wooden guard on the side furthest from the tracks, and from this guard a wooden shield projects over the rail, leaving an opening at one side only. The contact shoe is of special design, and slides under the projecting shield. The rail is protected from icestorms, and experience has shown that the operation of the cars is not impeded, even when snow completely hides the rail and its covering." So vanishes another "impossibility" of which New Yorkers have heard much, and again our great traction companies have waited for outsiders to make their experiments for them and to teach them their business. It is just a little wearisome.

NO ERIE COUNTY CORONERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read your editorial in this morning's TIMES entitled "Crowners' Quest Law," I notice that the writer thereof seems to be laboring under a misapprehension as to the law under which the proceedings in Buffalo therein referred to are being conducted, insomuch as the article states that the proceedings in Buffalo are being conducted under the general law which regulates such matters for the entire State. This is not so, insomuch as Chapter 577 of the Laws of 1902, entitled "An act abolishing the office of Coroner in the County of Erie and creating the office of County Medical Examiner, and prescribing its duties," abolished the office of Coroner from the date upon which the said act became law, which was April 14, 1902. Since said date the County of Erie has not conducted its proceedings under the general law regulating the procedure in the other portions of the State, but has a system by which the Medical Examiner performs the usual medical duties of the Coroners, whereas the District Attorney has charge of the investigation and conducting of proceedings with respect to deaths in which the Medical Examiner or his deputy certifies that, in his opinion, the death was caused by violence.

Such proceedings are not conducted as your article further says, in the Coroner's court, for this has been abolished, but under the act they are held either before the Police Justice of the City of Buffalo or a Justice of the Peace or the County Judge of Erie County or a Justice of the Supreme Court, and the same may be conducted in private. It is regrettable in the Burdick inquest that the authorities did not exercise their discretion and have the proceedings thus privately conducted.

This information is likewise of interest, insomuch as in the various discussions relating to the proposed abolition of the office of Coroner in the County of New York I have nowhere seen it referred to, all the persons discussing the question apparently thinking that New York would be taking the lead in this State in that respect, whereas the fact remains that Erie County had the system of Medical Examiners for nearly a year. OSCAR W. EHRHORN.

New York, March 25, 1903.

NOT A NORMAL COLLEGE SENIOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please correct an error made in THE NEW YORK TIMES of March 21? In that issue the statement is made that the girl who has been charged with and confessed to theft is "one of the leaders of the senior class at the Normal College." This is too serious an injustice to the seniors to be allowed to pass unnoticed.

In the first place, the girl is not a senior at all. It is true that she has attended the college for a period of four years, but is still in the second year of the High School department, having spent two years in each of the lower grades. It will therefore be seen that she is scarcely what might be termed a representative student in any class, much less a "leader."

With all sympathy for the unfortunate girl, I still feel it incumbent upon me to remove the odium which at present attaches through this misleading statement to the senior student body.

ALMA HOYKENDORF,
President of the Senior Class.
Normal College, N. Y., March 24, 1903.

Says Classmates Didn't Taunt Her.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As President of the freshman class of which Miss Rose Christalli was a member, I am requested to correct an error which appeared in your issue of Saturday last. The report that the classmates of Miss Christalli taunted her about her dress is not true.

HELEN A. SCHLONDORFF.
New York, March 26, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Different Views.

"Spring has come!" cried the iceman jubilantly.

"Nay," sighed the coalman. "Winter has gone."—Newark News.

Appreciation.

"You have great admiration for your wife's judgment," said the friend.

"I have," answered Mr. Meekton. "She's the only woman who ever said 'yes' when I proposed to her."—Washington Star.

Too Much for Him.

"Murphy's got a job as a park policeman. I hear tell, and him only landed a few months."

"Ay, and ye should see him these days chasin' the robins off the grass."

"What's he doin' that for?"

"Shure, he can't stand the sight of the red above the green."—Philadelphia Press.

Superfluous Implement.

"Here, madam," said the peddler at the back door, "I have a most useful little household instrument. It is a combined screw driver, buttonhook, can opener, latch key, lamp cleaner, letter opener, paper cutter, pipe fixer, and penknife. Can I sell you one?"

"Sell me one?" repeated the housekeeper. "What do I want with one? Can't you see that I wear hairpins?"—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

REMEMBRANCE.

W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Tribune.

Just as the roses hide the thorns
The goldenest of all the morns
May bring with it a day
That shall hold nothing else but pain
And heaviness of sobbing rain,
And bar the joys away.

And, as the thorn lurks near the rose,
So, near our glad things are our woes;
The cloud is near the dawn;
And grieving follows after cheer
Just as the stubborn thorns appear
When the red rose is gone.

But there is this we cannot lose—
This thought that Fate cannot refuse—
And it is good and fair:
Wherever, on a withered stem,
We see the thorns, once over them
The roses thrilled the air!

A NE... OF ARTISTS.

Studios ... Dozen Painters to Suit Tr... Practical Side of the S... St. Building.

The quest... studios is one that bothers art... attan Borough as nowhere else ... id, for the supply does not meet ... id, so rapid is the increase in ... of native and foreign-born p... sculptors, and so high are the ... ich parts of the borough as a ... without much loss of time. ... desert the city for the suburbs ... to the country, forming little ... those which have grown up ... Park and in Greenwich, Conn... who have had studios with good ... are grieved to find some day t... is no longer a joy because a t... house has shut out a section ... ans and curtailed the workin... what in worse, has begun to ... slights into the studio.

This trouble has ... reasing for years. Some time ago ... of painters determined to have ... of their own which should com... studios as possible with good ... guaranteed for a term of yea... pitched on West Sixty-seventh ... a sufficiently central and acc... of the borough for their purp... a tall structure of brick, stone, ... been erected, with a most ing... tailing of tall and low-ceiled roo... ones affording studios with hig... north-ern light, the mezzanines ... the necessary chambers. No. ... Sixty-seventh Street is sufficient... so that a dozen artists are al... therein, with more to com...

Among the painters are Ro... Vonmoh, Henry Ranger, Louis ... Robert V. Y. Sewell, Jules ... Hassam, Frank V. Du Mond... Naegele; among the sculptors ... Potter Vonnoh. There have b... delay—trouble with the found... from strikes, trouble about the... but at last the sober-looking ... heavy-browed, low entrance, its ... tibule decorated by Sewell with ... of youths on caracoling horses ... painted casements and tall fac... and black brick is taking on the ... of a hive of bees, as one studio ... other receives its married coup... bachelor occupant. Elevators ... lifts that serve the little kitchens ... and down. Hands appear at the ... to catch a glimpse of Central Park... or the distant hills of Jersey. T... bustle and rejoicing that, after all ... backs, the building can be occupied ... Summer sends the artists flying ... town.

The architects of the Sixty-seventh ... Studios have been successively M... Sturgis and Eustace Simonson. Gre... genuity has been expended on the pro... of giving each apartment a well-li... studio large or small. In some cas... tenant by taking two apartments ... eliminating the dividing wall has do... the size of his working room. A plan of ... building made of wood might show a ser... of boxes fitted into each other like ... Chinese puzzle—here a corridor, there ... kitchen, yonder a tiny tile-clad bathroo... Needless to say that construction is ... iron, stone, brick, and cement, so that fire ... catching in curtains or furniture cannot ... do more than local harm. From the upper ... floors, looking northward, one sees the ... endless roofs of the west side stretching ... on toward Cathedral Heights, the strip of ... the Hudson, and the bold bluffs of the ... Jersey shore. These apartments may no... be ideal residences for artists, but so far as ... the practical things are concerned, light, ... air, and modern conveniences, there is no ... stint.

The front of the Sixty-seventh Street ... studios is not a thing of beauty, though ... their inner arrangement may be a joy for... ever. The model might have been a plain ... or even ugly Jacobean house or a some... what ornate factory. This has been drawn ... up into the air after the fashion of Man... hattan in order to gain many floors, but ... the imagination of the architect has not ... kept pace with the upward expansion. The ... use of heavy stone transverse bands, pilast... ters that seem to place their weight on ... arches flattened in the curve, an entrance ... crushed, as it were, by the towering front ... above it, produce a somewhat depressing ... effect which is not relieved by the colors ... chosen for the facing of brick. Window ... boxes with bright flowers are much to be ... recommended here, curtains that give ... dashes of color to the sombre front, urns ... with evergreens on the housetop to take ... the eyes away from the queer skyline, ... some light balconies here and there with ... decorative touches of forged iron. It ... forms a background for any amount of ... frivolity, so tall and bulky and sad is its ... front. Doubtless in time the occupants will ... feel this, and little by little introduce a ... human touch here and there upon its saturnine visage.

The readiness with which a sufficient number of artists was found to make this big building possible gives a key to the situation on Manhattan. The studio building on so much costlier a spot, Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street, finds plenty of tenants; the Sherwood and the Carnegie seem to be just as populous and popular as they were; and the old stand in West Tenth Street keeps its patrons—to mention only the most noted of the haunts of architects, sculptors, and painters. Capital which should embark on a structure such as that recommended by the Art Federation would not fail to earn a round return, especially because of the clannish nature of artists and the fact that a building on the scale suggested could include galleries for exhibitions, studios suited to sculpture as well as painting, club rooms and restaurant—everything, in fact, that artists and art lovers need. It would have the backing of all the stronger art organizations in the borough.

ART NOTES.

After showing half a dozen paintings at the Durand-Ruel rooms, Mr. Wilfred von Glehn of England has taken the large gallery at the same dealer's for an exhibition on a more ambitious scale. In some respects the large exhibit speaks for him better; in others worse. Water color landscapes have something pleasant to say, while two full-length oil portraits of ladies only confirm one in the belief that Mr. von Glehn should wait before exhibiting in public until he becomes more expert. A young lady in a red flounced dress who seems to be trying to hold her crinoline down with a large, nervous hand lest some blast from below should cause her embarrassment; an English girl, somewhat Gainsborough-Reynoldsy as to composition and color scheme, whose face is outlined with a heavy brush; some Venice scenes done in white and pink candy—which will surely melt on a hot day; some pastel portraits of the most conventionally impressionistic kind, testify one after another that if Mr. von Glehn has talent at all it is immature.

The crude color and heavy impasto of a woodland with nude nymphs—"L'Enchantement de la Foret"—may be excused in a sketch design for a mural painting, but the other imaginative picture—"The Mermaid and Sea Gulls"—is an attempt to enter a field for which the young painter is not yet ready. Protests against these exhibitions of inept and ill-considered work are of no avail, but they have to be made from time to time, in hopes that the owners of galleries will establish some kind of a standard and thus lessen the number of artists who purchase a temporary renown by hiring a gallery for a few weeks in order to expose their callow art to the public.

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Carpet making is a new industry established in Ireland, and as the work is handmade the prices are comparatively high. The well-known Liberty firm in London is making at the Grafton Gallery an exhibition of some thirty pieces. King Edward has ordered some for the refurnishing of Windsor Castle, and the Princess of Wales is interesting herself in making these carpets fashionable. The centre of the new industry is Darvel, County Donegal, where many women and girls are employed on hand looms, the weaving being done in the Oriental way, the colored tufts of selected wool being tied in with the fingers. Depopulation and steady impoverishment are doing more to call attention to Ireland than arguments or agitation, and efforts are being made now in various directions to offset the lack of industries due to vicious legislation in the last century.

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Paintings by Edward H. Potthast and Augustus Vincent Tack are shown at the Kats Galleries, 430 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Tack shows four portraits of prominent men.

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Mr. Jacques Reich, a well-known and esteemed handler of the burin, has made a capital etching of the portrait of Washington by Gilbert Stuart which is in Boston, the one with unfinished shoulders. He has also etched a fine portrait of Thomas Jefferson on a large plate. Both of these portraits of Presidents are companion pieces. They are 14 by 11¼ inches, inside measurement, and each bears the autograph of the President represented, as well as the signature of the etcher.

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Alphonse de Neuville's military pictures of the British campaign in South Africa in 1881 came to the hammer lately at Christie's, in London, when the J. G. Murdoch collection was sold. "Saving the Queen's Colors" and "The Last Stand of the Brave" were put up together and brought $2,500. These pictures were painted for the late Mr. Murdoch; the one shows the charge of Lieuts. Coghill and Melvill to rescue the colors from the enemy at the battle of Isandhlawana and the other the discovery of their bodies on the spot where they perished.

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Last year about 17,000 pictures were sent to the Royal Academy as candidates for exhibition, so the Council has restricted the number of paintings which an Academician may send to six, when formerly he might submit eight, and the limit for outsiders, which was formerly eight, has been reduced to two. Unfortunately the Academician and Associate can demand that every one of his six pictures shall be placed, so that there will be little relief from the mass of poor work by the members, while the outsiders, who are sometimes interesting, lose a good many chances of acceptance.

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The site for the statues of Baron von Steuben and Gen. Pulaski, which were ordered by Congress for the embellishment of Washington, is exercising the German born in that city. A joint committee from the veteran organizations and other German societies has been petitioning the President to have the bronzes set up directly in front of the White House on La Fayette Square. The argument is that as La Fayette's monument is at one corner and Rochambeau's at the other, the memorials of Pulaski and Steuben should have equal prominence. Going further on this line, it is urged that the rearing equestrian statue of Gen. Jackson, by Clark Mills, be removed to some other quarter, its place occupied by the equestrian Washington already erected elsewhere, and the park reclaimed Independence Square. No provision is made for that statue of Frederick the Great which is promised as a gift from the Kaiser some time next year.

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Furniture, books, snuffboxes, and some of the miniatures belonging to the late Peter Marié will be sold at the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street, this afternoons and evenings from the 2d to the 8th of April.

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Paris has an organization for the arts called the Anglo-American Art Club. Mr. ... Harris is the President, and the ... h and American Consuls are officers ... the club. This month it has opened its ... annual exhibition.

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... a world of discussion in the press ... private as to the persons responsible ... building the Grand Campanile of ... and whence the cost of rebuilding ... drawn, the following is settled: ... Italian Government agrees that the ... pality, not the Basilica of San Marco, ... take charge, provided an architect of ... sanctioned ability shall conduct the ... Government will contribute $100,... municipality will give $100,000, ... with the $300,000 collected from ... and foreigners, the goodly sum ... 00 is assured, which is about five-... the amount estimated as its cost. ... ment also will appropriate $60,... other restorations such as the ... Vecchio and the Samuvino ... the architect will be Commendatore ... Beltrami, who restored the ... of the Cathedral and the old ... the Sforzas at Milan. Signor ... retti has been placed at the ... office for the Conservation of ... Italy. Commendatore Boni ... position given to Professor ... on the Roman Forum. ... tants are Signore Curtis and ... All the rubbish having been ... is prepared to lay the new ... on the day of Saint Mark's, ... all the usual rejoicings, ... and processions.

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The ... Emperor has provided work ... and sculptors in the decoration of ... garten in Berlin. As its name ... the Central Park of the Prussian ... was originally a place for deer ... game. The Emperor proposes ... suggested by the name. According ... Local Anzeiger, the central part ... park through which the broad ave... connects Unter den Linden ... flourishing suburb of Charlottenburg ... lays in its midpoint a colossal fou... ating Saint Hubert, patron of ... and his remarkable adventures. ... ular benches will be provided ... and on the edges of the square ... marble monuments depicting various climes ... of hunting in ... will be a zoo... intersperced with ... of famous hunters ... men before the ... Nimrod to Emperor Wilhelm ... grandson has recently classed ... among those who have done ... religion in their day. The Zoolog... is not far from this point, so th... large number of ... for wild ani... mals near at hand ... me is in prehensive one, a... wide range of subjects.

THE MAYOR ... PATRICK.

Mr. Low Regrets H... to Friendly Sons Was ...

There was an exchange between President Fornes of ... of Aldermen and Mayor Low ... the latter did not attend the dinner ... Friendly Sons of St. Patrick on ... dent Fornes said he ... dinner, and was repeatedly ... by the Mayor of the city was ... was on the toast list to ... the City of New York." In enlisting President Fornes as to his absence Mayor Low wrote that he had been compelled to decline the invitation to the dinner and that his declination was sent immediately on the receipt of the invitation to attend on March 12.

The letter of regret was addressed to Justice Fitzgerald by Mayor Low, in which the statement was made that Mr. Low had attended dinners ... Society for ... years, but that during ... few months ... "I have had to ... many invitations ... dinners that I have ... cancel all outstanding dinner ... for this month."

Mayor Low says ... his letter of regret was not ... to the society.

WOULD BE HIGH... SKYSCRAPER.

Five Stories, It Is ... May Be Added to the Emp... ing.

Plans are said to ... consideration for adding five stori... Empire Building, at the southwest ... Broadway and Rector Street, ... twenty-six story structure. At ... of Francis H. Kimball, the arch... designed the Empire Building, it ... set nothing had been heard there... ject. Owing to the fact ... ings are of gratuitous height, the ... twenty-six stories of the Empire ... and it is believed that with ... of the tallest of the ... would be the loftiest ... the city with the pos... the towers of the Park Ro...

Plans for Another ...

Plans were filed ... Buildings Department for ... to be erected at ... Street. The building ... stone, and granite, and ... four stories high, with ... feet and a depth of ... Willard are the archi... placed at $70,000.

Meeting for Tusk...

A public meeting will ... Madison Square Garden ... day evening, April 14, to ... and needs of Boo... at the Tuskegee ... ably ex-President ... Mr. Washington ...

NOTES OF THE THEATRES

Prof. Brander Matthews on "The Girl with the Green Eyes."

The Racing Sensation in "The Suburban."—A Young Actor of Promise.—William Gillette in Barrie's New Play.

Prof. Brander Matthews has joined the small band of those who hail "The Girl with the Green Eyes" as a milestone in the development of the American drama. After reading the article in last Sunday's Times, he has written: "You seem to me absolutely in the right. I saw the play last week, and it seems to me the best thing Mr. Fitch has yet done. It is worth a wilderness of "Imprudences" and "Unforeseens" The play has all Mr. Fitch's customary ingenuity and invention, all his veracity of observation, all his genial cleverness; and it has also truth of character-drawing—and what may be called moral veracity. The third act is admirable from beginning to end. The reason why the effect of the play is so uncertain is, I think, because he has not suggested a solution for the situation at the end of the third act. The fourth act takes us no further, logically or morally. It does not end the play; it only cuts the story off short. Of course, I don't know what the fourth act ought to be. That is for the dramatist to decide. But from a man who can invent that splendid, moving, beautiful third act we have a right to expect a great deal more in the future." The history of the play has certainly been a curious one. Almost universally condemned on the outset, it slowly made its way into the favor of thoughtful playgoers, maintained its position for over a hundred nights in the face of abuse and neglect. At about the middle of the run a Professor of English Literature at Yale, Prof. William Lyon Phelps, saw it and proclaimed its merits. Now in the last week of the run the Professor of Dramatic Literature and the Professor of English Literature, Columbia and Harvard, likewise. It is certainly a curious state of affairs when the quick spirit of Broadway looks over, above, and roundabout something new and strange, and allows it to be discovered by a class of men who are generally supposed to be the slowest and most conservative. After the more performances the play moves on to Boston. For anyone who cares for what is truest in dramatic art it is, in spite of its manifest defects, to be commended as the most amusing and the most truly moving play of the season that is now on the wane.

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Taking a cue from the forthcoming benefit to Clara Morris, The Philadelphia Inquirer has broached a project for extending similar aid to Mme. Janauschek, who is living, as it appears, in circumstances that are distressingly straitened. All who remember her emotional force and the sincerity of her art will wish the project well. The last time we saw Mme. Janauschek was in a variety theatre, in which she was playing Augustin Daly's "Judah." Come to think of it, that was a shocking sight to see her aged form and features in a part requiring youth and good looks; but the occasion has left a conviction that as long as the stage offered her a foothold she made every sacrifice to keep it. Now is the time for the leaders of the theatre to take the matter into their hands.

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The sensational scene in "The Suburban," Mr. C. T. Dazey's new melodrama at the Academy of Music, falls short, perhaps, of the novelty and force of the locomotive scene in "The Ninety and Nine," but that is to prevent it from being a very thrilling affair. No one can afford to be driven to the very stiffened edge of his seat on a critical column that is received into one more sensational than the present. The beautiful animals, with their brilliant riders, file with nervous, mincing steps across the stage to the start. There! The Starter, and the horses are off in the place leader, his long and flexible muscles! Joe Clayton, with his red sash, is astride of him, and we all know what a true sportsman Joe is.

In a moment back they come across the scary at full tilt, and are away. An excited crowd about the judges' stand, which includes the villain, Mr. Hayes, the villain's pathetic father, plays the course of the race, and with an excellent piece of ensemble acting, worthy of careful study, keep the audience informed as to its progress. Out the horses go past the Irving Place Theatre, past Madison Square singing and dancing, then over the subway into Union Square at the Everett House, Hurricane takes the lead. We know this because the heroine squeals out her delight in a voice that subsides in both squeaks and gibberings while the negro stable boy, who has been riding Hurricane, puts his quarter on the race, kicks and squirms in an ecstasy that threatens to precipitate them from the fence where they are standing. The faces of the villains go lurid with rage and disappointment. They had planned to dope Hurricane, but evidently he is very fly. Joe who is astride of the sleek ride, Mr. Gerantone's, the animals go down by Keith's and home again, Hurricane leading as they cross the stage again by a good length and a half.

It is magnificent. It is not quite gambling, for only because the public is of little or no difference of opinion in the audience as to which horse will win. One of the points at which melodrama departs from real life is that in melodrama you can't bet successfully without a difference of opinion.

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The acting of the entire company is competent. Mr. A. C. Gilmour's study of the deceived father being particularly sincere, moving, and restrained. But the hit of the evening is made by Mr. Kingsley Benedict, who, first as the loyal stable boy and then as the victorious jockey, is the centre of all the exciting interest. Mr. Benedict is young, and as far as could be learned, has never before figured prominently before a metropolitan audience. This fact has perhaps as much to do with his success, for he is free from that self-consciousness that is the bane of many young actors. Mr. Benedict is a natural actor, and his methods are in harmony with his nature. It is well known that if Hamlet's father could return down at the front of the stage and tell Hamlet that it was necessary that something should be done to rejuvenate the character and restore the play. It was believed confidently that William Gillette would be able to do the trick, and at the Lyceum Theatre [illegible]. It must have interested the spectator on the part of Mr. Gillette to see how this great work [illegible] to appear in some other fellow's play. Unless we are greatly mistaken, this is the first time that Mr. Gillette has ever appeared in a play that he did not write. He has literally lifted himself into fame by his own boot-straps. To break through tradition and precedent by appearing in a play by the first "Will" would have been easy enough, but to step outside his invariable custom in order to play in a piece written by J. M. Barrie is indeed remarkable. Mr. Gillette made a great concession to allow Mr. Frohman to have the credit for completing the dramatic combination, for which the actor-manager—and possible Shakespearean devotees—must be grateful.

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Judging from such reports as have come to us from London, "The Admirable Crichton" is Mr. Barrie's most interesting contribution to the literature of the stage. It is a fantastic story of a nobleman with strong democratic ideals and a butler with equally strong pride in his class and his position. Mr. Gillette is to be the butler. The first act represents a scene—of weekly occurrence in the nobleman's house—in which the servants are accustomed to the drawing room and treated socially as equals. The Admirable Crichton, with the solid sense of the lower middle class, thinks his Lordship's attempt at democratic equality all rot. Later in the play the family is wrecked on a South Sea Island. Thus reduced to the democracy of nature the admirable butler becomes virtual King, and his Lordship one of his faithful retainers. A marriage is even on foot between one of his Lordship's daughters and the butler-King. At this juncture a ship appears, and the islanders return to England. The magic of class again asserts itself. The nobleman resumes his former state; the daughter forgets her royal aspirations; the King becomes again a butler, his heels together, and his hands on the seams of his trousers. The humorous fancy of the play has apparently been the one great delight of the present season in London. It should afford Mr. Gillette unusual opportunity to display his versatility in acting.

PUCCINI'S NEW OPERA.

H. W. Savage Will Add It to His Company's Repertoire.

H. W. Savage, who sails to-morrow for Milan to see the first production of Puccini's opera, "Madame Butterfly," to which he has the English rights, will also while abroad look about for some of the best-known English and American singers here with the purpose of engaging them for his Castle Square Opera Company.

Mr. Savage is constantly making this English grand opera company stronger and will eventually, it is said, build for it a theatre in New York. He played with it here last season at the Broadway, and may do so again this coming season. To the standard operas which his company already gives he will add this coming season "Mr. Pan," "Otello," and the new opera by Puccini.

ACTRESS'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

Miss Grace George Had Blazing Curtain on the Stage Extinguished.

Soon after the performance of "Pretty Peggy" began at the Herald Square Theatre last evening a heavy plush curtain, suspended for use in the fourth act, was set on fire by a calcium light. Miss Grace George, who was then on the stage with Donald Maclaren, saw what had occurred and, without hesitating in her lines, walked near the first entrance and attracted the attention of Fireman Michael Hayden. Hayden scrambled up a ladder to the fire and put it out before it had made any headway.

The fire had only been observed by those sitting to the extreme right of the house, and it was out before they had more than time to start up in their seats.

MRS. LANGTRY IN "MLLE. MARS."

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—Mrs. Langtry presented "Mademoiselle Mars" to-night at the Chestnut Street Opera House for the first time in this country. The play, which deals with the life of the French comedienne named in the title, was written for Mrs. Langtry by Paul Kester, and was successfully produced at the Imperial Theatre, London.

Mrs. Langtry's performance to-night met with the approval of the audience. Her enactment of the rôle showed careful study of the life history of the main character. Although Napoleon is one of the principal characters in the play the actress is the dominating figure, for Mrs. Langtry was careful to avoid anything of an intrusive nature. Scenically the play is historically correct.

Marion Folk See "Taming of Helen."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 26.—Richard Harding Davis's play, "The Taming of Helen," which is playing at the Park Theatre here, was given in Marion, Mass., yesterday before a crowded house, composed of the residents of the town and the country surrounding. As everyone was invited, it was a general holiday for all who wished to see it. Henry Miller's company left Boston on the 8:34 train, and returned in time for the regular evening performance. After the matinée Mr. and Mrs. Davis entertained the players at their seaside home.

New Lyric Theatre's Proscenium Arch.

All traffic on the Brooklyn Bridge was stopped for a time early this morning to permit the transfer, from the Brooklyn works of Milligan Brothers to the site of the New Lyric Theatre at Seventh Avenue and Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, of the enormous solid steel proscenium arch of the theatre. Work on the theatre is progressing rapidly, and E. Clifford Potter yesterday notified the Messrs. Shubert that they would be enabled to get into their business offices, which are to be located in the Forty-second Street front of the building, fully a month earlier than it was originally thought they could be utilized.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Rehearsing Romeo on the same day that he is playing Orlando is the task with which Kyrle Bellew will be confronted April 22 at the Victoria Theatre, where for the benefit of Vassar College he will play with Minna Gale as Rosalind in "As You Like It." The money earned at this benefit will be added to the fund being raised for Vassar, John D. Rockefeller having agreed to double any sum under $200,000 which might be subscribed. The all-star tour of "Romeo and Juliet," arranged by Liebler & Co. opens April 23, two days afterward, and consequently Mr. Bellew will have to be in constant rehearsal.

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Oscar Hammerstein, when not writing light opera for next season's productions, continues to engage new attractions for his roof garden. The latest consists of a group of monkeys, formed into a stock company, the leading male of which is Monkiana. Mr. Hammerstein hopes these monkeys won't meet the same fate as the other animals which were on the roof last season. The lone monkey there one day mistook some white lead for ice cream and that summarily ended his career. The goat fell down the elevator shaft, but didn't die until it had eaten Signor Creatore's shoes and razor. The dog got stuck in some tar and starved to death. The cow went to a Fifth Avenue butcher, while, according to Mr. Hammerstein, the duck fell in the roof pond and was drowned.

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Heinrich Conried said yesterday that he would make no more engagements of singers, conductors, and stage managers until his arrival in Europe in May. There he would see all the available artists whom he wishes to bring here to the Metropolitan before making any contracts. It is possible that before his departure work will have been begun upon the stage and interior of the Opera House. Though the Grau company's lease extends till then, it will probably give permission to the Conried company to begin work as soon as it likes.

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In response to a public demand for a mid-week matinée, David Belasco has arranged for one of "The Darling of the Gods" on April 15.

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Workmen yesterday began tearing down the rear wall of the Savoy Theatre, which must be moved back several feet to secure the necessary depth for one of the scenes in "The Taming of Helen"—a ballroom.

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An exchange of firemen took place at the Bijou last night, an extremely tall one being substituted for an extremely stout one. The exchange was made as a result of the complaint of the stage manager. The law requires that a fireman be placed near the electrical apparatus at the first entrance on all stages. At the Bijou the distance at this point between the set scenery and the side wall is about eighteen inches, and therefore it gives the electricians little space for passing to and fro. This difficulty was made almost insurmountable there recently when a fat fireman, weighing about 240 pounds, was placed on duty. The stage manager objected, so last night the fire Captain sent the thinnest man he had, who is about seven feet tall and very, very thin.

INCIDENTS OF STAGE LIFE

Stories the Players Tell When Away from Duty.

A Yarn About the "Heavy Man"—"Nat" Goodwin's Retort—A Satire on Actors.

There is a story of doubtful origin which relates how a certain rustic who had been sent running after Lincoln's carriage by being told "there goes the biggest man in this country," returned with aching lungs and sad face to remark that "he wasn't near as big as Bill Jones." Similar misconstruction is said to have been put upon an idiom of the stage by a layman friend of William A. Brady at one of the rehearsals of "Pretty Peggy" last week at the Herald Square.

This friend was standing in the wings with the manager when Carl Eckstrom, who plays the plotting fortune-teller in the piece, began a scene with Grace George. Mr. Eckstrom is not troubled with superfluous flesh. In pugilistic circles he would be classed as a welterweight. The friend aforesaid evidently was somewhat struck with his looks, however, for, turning to Mr. Brady, he asked: "Who is that?"

"Carl Eckstrom," Mr. Brady replied. "He's Miss George's heavy man."

The friend glanced at Mr. Brady to see if he was the victim of a joke. Then, tapping Mr. Brady on the arm confidentially, he remarked: "I say, Will, of course you know your business better than I know it, but don't you think he's a little light for a heavy man?"

Mr. Brady had difficulty in restraining his laughter. Every one who understands that "heavy man" simply is stage parlance for the actor who impersonates the villain will appreciate how he felt.

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During his early efforts to gain recognition in London, R. G. Knowles was not infrequently made aware of the opposition to foreign artists on the part of native vaudevillians.

Once, while standing near the desk of a provincial hotel, he happened to engage in conversation with a man whose appearance proclaimed him a member of "the profession." During the "shop talk" which followed, the song-and-dance man made particularly unpleasant allusions to Knowles, finally remarking:

"The hides of that Knowles and hother blarsted Hamericans comin' over are to take the bread out of the mouths of hus Hinglish hactors." "And, by the way," he went on, "I see the fellow's name is on the register of this hotel."

"Yes, I wrote it there myself," was Knowles's quiet rejoinder.

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Sydney Grant tells this story of "Nat" Goodwin. The actor and his wife, Maxine Elliot, recently attended a picture show in Boston. While wandering through the gallery Mr. Goodwin's eye was attracted by a small canvas, and he went up to inspect it more closely. Just then the painter of the picture in question happened in. He recognised Goodwin, but did not suppose the actor was aware of his identity. Mr. Goodwin, it seems, had previously met the artist at a dinner, and did not fail to recognize his face when he saw him in the gallery. Sauntering up to Goodwin, the painter, scenting, as he did, possible eulogy of his effort, and perhaps a sale of the canvas, remarked casually:

"You seem to like that picture?"

"Like it," answered Goodwin, smiling meaningly at Miss Elliot, "a man who would perpetrate a thing like that ought to get six months."

This was too much for the artist.

"Why, say, do you know about painting?" he exclaimed. "You're only an actor. How can you know a bad picture. You never painted one."

"No," drawled Goodwin, "that's true enough. But I know a bad egg when I run across it, and would you believe it, I never laid one, either."

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Augustus Thomas is credited with a bit of humor at a recent tea, where he and Elsie De Wolfe met for the first time since the playwright's "The Earl of Pawtucket" was forced out of the Madison Square Theatre to make room for Miss De Wolfe's production of "Cynthia." Miss De Wolfe was expressing her regret at the circumstances which she said could not be foreseen or prevented, and added: "I hope you realize how awfully sorry I was to turn you out, Mr. Thomas, right in the midst of your success. But my contract was signed before there was any thought of producing your play, and as there was no other theatre vacant, of course—"

"I understand," laughed Mr. Thomas. "In spite of our great financial success, we couldn't keep De Wolfe from the door."

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A curious incident has just come to light regarding the careers of James K. Hackett, who is managing "The Bishop's Move," now at Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse, and of W. H. Thompson, who is starring as the Bishop in the same piece.

It seems that some eleven years ago Mr. Hackett was anxious to obtain a position in one of Charles Frohman's companies, and tried for a long time in vain to secure an interview with the manager. He wrote several letters and called a number of times upon Mr. Frohman, whose office was then the one which is now occupied by W. N. Lawrence, Mr. Hackett's New York representative. On one excuse after another the young actor was always put off in his efforts to see Mr. Frohman, who was even in those days an extremely busy man. Finally, Mr. Hackett called armed with a letter to the manager, in which he said that if he did not wish to see him he would not bother him any more. This brought about the desired interview.

When he entered the inner office, young Hackett found the manager poring over some papers on his desk. He did not look up when his visitor introduced himself, but said, still working over his paper:

"I have nothing for you. All the people I need are engaged seven or eight years ahead. Nothing for you."

Mr. Hackett said he was sorry and was about to go, when Mr. Frohman glanced up, took a quick but comprehensive look at the applicant, then turned to Mr. Rockwood, at that time his right-hand man, and said: "He'll do. Engage him."

The curious part of the story now follows. Mr. Hackett was assigned to succeed W. H. Thompson in an old man character part in a play called "The Family Circle," which was then at the Standard Theatre, now the Manhattan, where "The Bishop's Move" has until this week been playing. The part was on the same order as that of the Bishop.

Mr. Hackett was destined never to play the part, however, for the next day he received word from Augustin Daly to go at once to Albany, where he engaged under that manager.

The turn of fortune which places the young actor now in the position of manager of a similar play, with W. H. Thompson as star, and for a time in the very theatre for which he was formerly engaged, is one of the curious coincidences which prove truth stranger than fiction.

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Fred Stone, the Scarecrow in "The Wizard of Oz," recounts with zest a thrilling but amusing experience at a performance of "The French Spy" in Denver during his early professional career. A very stout actress, excellent in serio-comic work, wanted to play the star part, for which a lithe, active woman was necessary. But as this woman knew the manager she was cast for the part. Stone played the Colonel, and an acrobatic clown, who wanted to show that he was an actor, took the part of the Sergeant. Prior to the entrance of the Colonel, which was announced by a flourish of trumpets, the Sergeant was relating to the Alsacian peasants an account of the battle of Waterloo. The Colonel's entrance interrupted this narrative. The Sergeant explained that he was telling them about Waterloo, a subject of which they knew nothing. The actor at this point got stage fright.

"You remember the words of Napoleon?" he said. "Soldiers!" he repeated; then in desperation he ejaculated: "Stone, Napoleon was a devil of a fellow!"

There was a furor among the audience.

In the next act, where the spy is supposed to climb over a picket fence, the audience could hear the stout actress whispering to the supers, who were helping her over:

"Go easy, boys, go easy." At her last effort to get over this fence she shouted:

"Drop the curtain, I'm strangling!"

***

A scene "behind the scenes" is included in Henry Miller's new play, "The Taming of Helen," which is to be produced at the Savoy on Monday night. The occasion is a first night and the actors and actresses, greatly excited, are rushing on and off, going to their dressing rooms and returning in new costumes. Down front sits a miserable player, quite dejected. He holds a manuscript, which he fumbles nervously. He has been a super, but now, for the first time, is to have a speaking part. He has but one line, and to him the opportunity to speak it represents a great advance in his profession. In the scene he is supposed to rush on with a band of highwaymen and remark:

"Give me the money!"

The ambitious aspirant about to make his début consults every one as to the proper reading of the part. He asks Mr. Miller, who plays the part of the author, if he will give him a clear insight into the exact meaning of his rôle.

"There were several other lines when we commenced rehearsals," says the new actor, "but they were taken from me one by one and given to some one else."

"That's too bad," cries Mr. Miller. "Let me write you in another line."

"Great heavens, no!" interrupts the amateur, terrified. "I've spent three weeks learning this one line, and I haven't got it right yet. Please, Sir, would it be 'Give me the money,' or 'Give me the MONEY'?"

Mr. Miller, still in his capacity as author, looks critically at the stage-struck young man about to make a dignified début with one speaking line. Then he smiles.

"Well," he answers, "I don't think I'd give you much money."

Another theatrical bit is furnished by one of the players, who comes on after a burst of applause, showing that he has just made something of a hit at the supposed performance behind the scenes. Then the star and principals are summoned for a curtain call, and the hard-working actor, disappointed, stands, with melancholy and jealous sarcasm, alone and neglected.

"There goes the star to get a curtain call," he philosophises. "But I know who the audience really wants. It's me. I have a fine part, I have. I keep the audience going for fifteen minutes and then the star strikes me in the face with her glove and gets seven curtain calls."

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In her mail at the Belasco Theatre the other night Blanche Bates found these lines, written by an unknown admirer:

CHEERING LINES TO A STAR.

There once was a hardworking Jap,
So tired she longed for a nap.
She rehearsed and rehearsed
Till she thought she would burst,
But the people—oh, how they did clap!

A nod of the manager man—
Cigarette was turned into Yosan.
She wrung from us tears
When she died in Algiers,
But she most broke our hearts in Japan.

This lady, my child, is the show.
Oh, yes, she has money to blow.
In her home it is said,
There's a bed of a bed,
For she rests on her laurels, you know!

***

Arnold Daly, now playing with Miss De Wolfe in "Cynthia," received his first lesson in the art of repression from the late Frank Mayo. At the age of twenty Mr. Daly was intrusted with the part of Chambers in "Pudd'nhead Wilson," and, naturally, he determined to do his best, which in this particular instance happened to be his worst.

In a melodramatic situation he fairly bellowed, shouted, and shrieked out his emotions. The result was inevitable. Bit by bit his much-abused voice fell to pieces, and at last there came an evening when, whispering, he gesticulated his way through the performance.

At the conclusion of his big scene he approached Mr. Mayo and whispered hoarsely: "Awfully sorry, Mr. Mayo, that I've given such a bad performance, but my voice failed me. I've lost it."

Mr. Mayo brought his hand down forcibly on Mr. Daly's shoulder and replied: "For heaven's sake, my boy, never find it again."

IN THE SHOPS.

If there is any one who considers a key ring bulky there is the best kind of substitute called the "key chainlette." It is a firm little silver chain, the two ends screwing together, and when the keys are on it they do not "bunch" in the pocket or chatelaine bag. The chains cost 50 cents each.

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Poultry shears have curved blades, one with small saw teeth, and they are said to be useful in disjointing fowls.

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Nothing more gorgeous in things appertaining to the wardrobe is to be found than the corset bags, showing hand-painted designs of flowers. The heart-shaped cushion for the top of the corset and the long, square-cornered one for the front of the corset have designs in flowers to match.

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In one of the imported gowns Corné shows how the silks with borders can be made up. One of these is a fine little blue and white figured silk, and the stripes edging the silk are in narrow, undulating ruffles half way up the front of the skirt, giving an overdress effect.

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For Easter souvenirs there are silver pencils tacked to cards with Easter greetings in the corners. These cost from 80 cents apiece up to 90 and 65.

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Little scent bottles, with rings at the top for wearing on chains, are also selling for Easter souvenirs. They have brilliantly colored scenes on the outside.

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Special elastics come with a fitted piece at the top to sew to the straight-front corset.

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In a sale of silk corset lacing, reduced from 21 cents to 15, the pinks were sold out immediately. Many persons seem to have a special delight in pink for underwear.

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An effective hat has the crown made entirely of white roses, with the centre a warm yellow. Where the roses are raised a little at one side there is a big knot of orange ribbon, and another in the same color is on the edge of the rim. The rim is of a yellowish lace edge, revealing beneath it a line of the roses like those on the crown, outlining the edge.

***

A pale blue hat is pretty with a spray of perfectly green cherries and leaves around it.

***

A child's pretty coat is of pale tan and pale blue. The body of the coat is of the tan. There is a deep collar of it over one of the blue, which extends a couple of inches below. The turn-back cuffs are made in the same way, and the little standing collar and belt are of blue. The coat is plaited, with a wide plait in the centre and two on either side.

***

An attractive little wash gown for a small girl has the yoke, the stock, and the deep cuffs formed by narrow bias bands that are joined with fagoting. The bodice, which is a full blouse below, has three tucks, set in with hemstitching, nearly filling the interval between yoke and belt, and there are a wide hemstitched hem and three hemstitched tucks on the skirt. It is in one of the darker wash materials. A number of threads are pulled for the hemstitching, making it more conspicuous.

***

A pink silk negligée that hangs in straight lines has the front and upper part or yoke and the sleeves of accordion plaited pink chiffon. There is a collar of deep yellow lace at the neck, and narrow turn-back cuffs at the wrists are formed by it.

***

A beautiful gown of one of the indescribable shades in the light brown tones is made with the skirt in accordion plaits below the hip yoke and on either side of the broad front panel. The bodice is straight, embroidered in the front in colors on either side of the pointed vest of white appliqué lace. The introduction of a little black lace gives a pretty effect. There is a line of it inside the embroidered front of the bodice, outlining the white vest. More of it outlines the cloth sleeves above the white undersleeves and heads a band of white lace that encircles the lower edge of the skirt.

Opening of the Hotel Kaaterskill.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, March 26.—The Hotel Kaaterskill, in the Catskill Mountains, will open as usual in June under the same management as heretofore.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The end of the week resolves itself in bridge, and the large bridge party yesterday was the principal social event of the day. The hostesses were Mrs. John McG. Woodbury and Mrs. Charles Whittier and the affair was in the Annex of the Metropolitan Club. About sixty guests were present. The prizes were very handsome. A musical for the benefit of the Little Mothers' Aid Association was given under fashionable patronage in the rooms on Second Avenue.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel Biddle have returned to Philadelphia from a three weeks' visit to Jamaica.

***

Col. Edward Morrell and Mrs. Morrell sailed on the Cedric on Wednesday. Mrs. Morrell will spend the Spring and Summer on the Continent at one of the health resorts. Col. Morrell will return soon to Philadelphia, but will go abroad again to join Mrs. Morrell in the Summer.

***

Heathe Gregory's concert will take place this afternoon at Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse at 3 o'clock. Cisale Loftus is to impersonate Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Ada Rehan, and Marie Doro and Mr. Gregory are to sing. The boxes have been taken by Miss Leary, Mrs. Untermyer, Mrs. Truax, Mrs. Lamar, and Mrs. Talntor. Among the patronesses are Mrs. John Eno, Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, Mrs. Lounsbery, Mrs. Frederic Pearson, Miss Charlotte Pell, Miss Julia Pierson, Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens, Mrs. H. L. Burnett, Miss Callender, Mrs. Copenhagen, and many others. Mr. Gregory will sail soon for Florence, Italy, and after studying in Italy he will go to Paris to complete his studies.

***

Mrs. Edward V. Loew gave a circus party on Wednesday evening and entertained her guests, who numbered twenty-four, at a dinner at Sherry's before going to the Madison Square Garden. Among her guests were Miss Edith Peer, Miss Georgette Collier, Miss Natica Rives, Miss de Peyster, Miss Violet Cruger, Miss Drexel, Miss Esler, and the Misses Loew.

***

Mrs. William D. Sloane will give a bridge party at her home to-morrow afternoon.

***

The plantation, Ravenswood, belonging to Mrs. Ysnaga, the grandmother of the Duke of Manchester, is threatened seriously by the high water of the lower Mississippi. Mrs. Ysnaga has taken up her residence there, preparing everything for removal in case of a crevasse. She will come north in June and visit friends.

***

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Guthrie and Miss Guthrie, who have been in Rome this Winter, will sail on Saturday for New York. Mr. Willard and Miss Guthrie, as already announced, will be married in this city on April 27.

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Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven and Miss Marion Haven have returned from Palm Beach, Fla.

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Mr. and Mrs. George R. Sheldon will give a dinner for Miss Ella Guthrie at their residence on April 17.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Baylies are visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt at Biltmore.

***

Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., did not accompany her husband from Florida. She is at St. Augustine, having arrived there from Palm Beach yesterday. She is proceeding northward by easy stages.

***

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Florence Vyse, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Vyse, to William H. Pendleton of Staten Island and this city has been made. Miss Vyse is a cousin of Mrs. Frederic Neilson. The Vyse family lived on Staten Island for years, but they moved to town lately and have made their home at 130 West Thirteenth Street. One of Mr. Pendleton's sisters was Mrs. Fell, having been married to a brother of D. Archie Fell, from whom she secured a divorce.

***

The dates selected for the Saturday evening dances next season are Dec. 12 and 26, Jan. 2 and 23, Feb. 6 and 13, and April 9, 1904. The class will meet as usual at Delmonico's under the patronage of Mrs. Charles R. Huntington. The last dance of this season will be given on April 25, and will be one of the largest of the post-Lenten season.

***

Miss Jeanne Faure, Miss Marguerite Hall, Miss Selma Kroneld, Mrs. F. A. Hogan, Mme. Delhase Wickes, Donaldson Wickes and William H. Rieget will take part in the last of the Lenten musicales to be given by Gerrit Smith at his studio on Tuesday afternoon next.

***

The Rev. Dr. de Sola Mendes and Mrs. Mendes announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Miss Alma Mendes, to Edmund J. Levine, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Levine. Mr. and Mrs. Mendes will give two receptions for their daughter and her fiancé on March 29 and April 5, respectively.

VANDERBILT BACHELOR DINNER

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 26.—Reginald C. Vanderbilt will have his bachelor dinner Saturday evening, April 4, at Hill Top cottage, in Bellevue Avenue. The cottage was formerly the Summer residence of the late Richard M. Hunt, the artist, and still is owned by his estate, but is leased by Mrs. A. S. Muenchinger, and conducted in connection with Muenchinger-King cottages. It is understood that the supper for the bridesmaids also will take place at Hill Top cottage.

The work of preparing The Breakers is progressing rapidly, and it is evident that Mrs. Vanderbilt expects to come here early for the wedding of her son.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The ex-Ambassador to Italy and Mrs. Draper gave a reception this evening. The occasion was altogether informal, the 200 guests being, with a few exceptions, old friends of the host and hostess and representative of resident rather than official Washington. The host and hostess received in the east drawing room, which, like the ballroom beyond, is filled with exquisite works of art, gathered abroad. In the ballroom, which is a recent and very spacious addition to the already large house, the walls are lined with a series of tapestries brought from the Plambino Palace in Rome, and which are said to surpass any similar collection in Washington or in America. A portion of the Marine Band played in the musicians' gallery, and supper was served in the dining room. Mrs. Draper welcomed her guests in a gown of white satin, with which she wore pearl and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, in addition to her usual Thursday evening at home, entertained a dinner company of twenty guests this evening at her house in Dupont Circle. The dinner was in honor of the Minister of Germany and Baroness Speck von Sternburg.

The Peruvian Minister and Mme. Calderon entertained at dinner this evening for the first time since Mme. Calderon's recent illness.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Woodhull—Horn.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., March 26.—Miss Anne Louise Horn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Horn of Hartford Road, was married in her home yesterday afternoon to William Sayre Woodhull of New York. The Rev. Edward Clark of Hingham, Mass., a classmate of the bridegroom at Yale University, performed the ceremony. The matron of honor was Mrs. August Zinsser, Jr., of New York, formerly Miss Mohr of Orange, and the bridesmaids were two sisters of the bride, Miss Aletta and Miss Esther Horn, and Miss Katherine Woodhull, a sister of the bridegroom. Edward Davis of Cleveland, a classmate of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the ushers were Frederick and Schuyler Horn, brothers of the bride. The bride wore a gown of white meteor drape. The matron of honor wore a robe of white lace, and the bridesmaids were attired in white organdie, trimmed with lace. A reception followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Woodhull will reside at the Algonquin, 59 West Forty-fourth Street, New York.

Baldwin—Hughes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., March 26.—Miss Olivia Hughes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hughes, and Howard C. Baldwin, both of this city, were married this evening in the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. William H. Ingalls, at 50 Spruce Street. The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Lyman Whitney Allen, pastor of the South Park Presbyterian Church, was followed by a reception. The attendants were Miss May Hughes, sister of the bride, as maid of honor, and Henry Peacehin as best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Nellie Foster and Miss Hortense Hayes, and the ushers were William Hughes of Buffalo, N. Y., brother of the bride, and Horace Baldwin, brother of the bridegroom.

Haight—Ives.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 26.—Miss Ella P. Ives, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Ives, was married at noon to-day to Frederick Haight of Glen Ridge by the Rev. Dr. Case of the Baptist Church. The maid of honor was Miss Evelyn Tarbox of Brooklyn, and the best man William D. Rhodes of Newark. The bride wore a gown of white crepe de chine. The trimming was of lace, an heirloom of the bride's grandmother.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

José de Perignat.

José de Perignat, the Spanish Consul General in this city, died on Tuesday after a short illness of cancer of the stomach. He was born in the Province of Orense, Spain, in 1845, and was a member of an old and noble family of the Kingdom. He had been Consul General in this city since October last. He began his diplomatic career as Vice Consul in Hamburg, Germany. He served in a similar position in New York and Managan, Morocco.

In 1883 he became Consul of the second class in Mexico City. He was then attached to the Foreign Office in Madrid; was Consul at Emui, China, and was promoted Consul of the first class at Glasgow in 1895. In 1900 he was sent to Liverpool, and in October last he was promoted to be Consul General and sent to New York. He was decorated with several orders. One was the Double Dragon of China, with the coral bottom. He left one daughter.

The funeral service is to be in the Church of St. Francis, 139 West Thirty-first Street, to-morrow at 10 A. M. The foreign Consuls and representatives of the United States Government will attend.

Samuel D. Hastings.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Samuel D. Hastings of Green Bay, Wis., died to-day at Evanston after a long illness, aged eighty-six. He was prominent in many of the reform movements of the last half century and was active in the anti-slavery agitation prior to the civil war. For many years he was Treasurer of the Prohibition National Committee, and for several years he was the Right Worthy Grand Templar of the World. While holding that position he went to Australia and caused a great impetus in temperance work there. He also attended the International Supreme Lodge at London several times and attended every session of the Supreme Lodge of Wisconsin for more than forty years.

In 1855 Mr. Hastings was elected State Treasurer of Wisconsin under the first Republican administration, and served in that capacity under five Governors. He was a personal friend of Garrison, Phillips, and Whittier.

The Rev. G. H. Bringhurst.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—The Rev. George H. Bringhurst, a well-known clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died to-day at his home in Germantown. He had been in failing health for some time, and his death was hastened by heart disease. Mr. Bringhurst was located in the Diocese of Pennsylvania nearly fifty years. He was the pioneer missionary worker in the slums district of this city. At the time of the civil war he was made the first delegate of the United States Christian Commission, and during his service with the Union Army in that capacity he administered to 50,000 sick and wounded soldiers. In 1865 he organized the Midnight Mission in this city, Hartford, and Albany.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES L. FISH, the oldest attorney in Cleveland, and a practitioner at the bar up to three years ago, died yesterday from pneumonia, aged eighty-five years. He began to practice in 1841, and was well known as a maritime expert.

WILLIAM E. ANNIN, a special agent in charge of the Rural Mail Route Service of the Denver Division, died at Phoenix, Ariz., yesterday, from tuberculosis, aged forty-seven years. He leaves a widow and two children. For years Mr. Annin was one of the most brilliant newspaper men of the Congressional gallery of Washington and was a prominent member of the Gridiron Club, of which he was President one term.

FRANCIS C. FAULKNER, a member of the New Hampshire State Board of Railroad Commissioners, died suddenly at his home at Keene yesterday from heart trouble, superinduced by an attack of the grip. Mr. Faulkner was born in 1832. He was a graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy and Harvard University, and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1857. He had held various State offices, and at the time of his death he was prominently connected with the business interests of Keene. He leaves a widow, two sons, and one daughter.

Mrs. Jane Nixon Lacombe died on Wednesday night in her home at 76 Cleveland Street, Orange, N. J. She had been ill for a long time. Mrs. Lindsley was Miss Ella Stetson, a twin sister of Mrs. D. Axford Trinkhorn of Orange, and a daughter of the late Col. Napoleon Stetson. She was also a sister of Mayor Henry Stetson and Mrs. Philip Timpson of Orange and Mrs. George Brewbridge of Philadelphia. She was married to Mr. Lindsley twenty-six years ago. Besides her husband she is survived by three daughters—Mary Anna, and Isabel Lindsley. Mrs. Lindsley was prominent in the work of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, West Orange.

MR. ROOSEVELT ON GERMANY.

MILWAUKEE, March 26.—United States Senator Joseph V. Quarles, who has reached Milwaukee from Washington, said to-day that the most important speeches of President Roosevelt on his Western trip will be made at Milwaukee and San Francisco.

"I do not know person

Amusements.

Madison Square Garden.
Afternoon at 2 and Evening at 8 o'clock. Doors open an hour earlier for a view of the Menagerie, Warships, Freaks, Prodigies, etc.
NO FREE TICKETS TO ANY ONE.

BARNUM & BAILEY
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.
America's Only Real Representative Show.
Presenting the Wonders of the Earth, 3 Circus Companies, 2 Menageries, Hippodrome, Aerial Enclave, Spectacular Prelude, Gallery of Freaks
ONE HUNDRED STARTLING ACTS.
CYCLO, THE KINETIC DEMON.
Patriotic Exhibition of U.S. Men of War
3 Herds of Elephants.
2 Droves of Camels.
BABY ELEPHANT AND MOTHER.
2 Giraffes, Smallest Horse in the World
Jumping Horses, Leaping Ponies, Desperate Races
Gymnastic Feats, Acrobatic Surprises,
Aerial Wonders, Tumbling & Leaping.
TRAINED ANIMAL EXHIBITION.
Finest Collection of Quadrupeds in the World.
OVERFLOWING WITH NEW ATTRACTIONS.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, AT 2 AND 8 P. M.
Doors open an hour earlier.
Admission to all, including numbered seat, 25 and 50 cents. (26th and 27th St. entrances only.)
Reserved seats, 75 cents, $1.00, and $1.50, according to location. (Madison Av. entrance only.)
Private boxes, six seats, $12.00 and $15.00.
Single box seats, $2.00 and $2.50.
Box office now open, Madison Av. entrance, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., for advance sale of seats from $1.00 upward.
No seats reserved by telephone.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41 St. & B'way. Ev. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
BEST MUSICAL SHOW IN TOWN —WORLD. SPECIAL PRICES WEDNESDAY MATINEES, 50c. TO $1.50.
— HENRY W. SAVAGE presents —
PRINCE OF PILSEN
by Pixley & Luders. Authors of 'King Dodo.'
Note.—The management solicits suggestions from the public concerning the type, appearance, style of gown, etc., that should be worn by the New York Girl in the "Song of the Cities." Address communications to Mason Peters, 1,402 Broadway.

DALY'S LAST MATINEE SAT., 2:15.
THE BILLIONAIRE LAST WEEK. JEROME SYKES.
Next Monday, THE JEWEL OF ASIA, presenting JAMES T. POWERS.
BURTON HOLMES LECTURE
TO-DAY AT 3.....NORWAY, the FJORDS
Next Th. & Fri...NORWAY, (MIDNIGHT SUN.)

SIXTH SYMPHONY CONCERT
FRANK DAMROSCH....Director
Saturday Afternoon, March 28
Programme: Wagner.
Selections from Siegfried, Walkure, Gotterdammerung, and Parsifal.
Tickets at office, Musical Art Society, 862 5th Av., and at Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

Manhattan Broadway & 33d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
THE REIGNING COMEDY SUCCESS,
THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET.
With Elisabeth Tyree, Lawrance D'Orsay, and Original Cast.
Seats Four Weeks in Advance.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
4TH MONTH
"Still the best musical piece in town."—Tribune. Henry W. Savage presents George Ade's and witty musical success. Music by Alfred G. Wathall
SULTAN OF SULU

LABOR'S GREAT FAIR
MARCH 28TH TO APRIL 5TH.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.
CONCERTS, VAUDEVILLE, AND A HOST OF OTHER AMUSING ATTRACTIONS.
Doors open at 2 P. M.
Saturdays and Sundays at noon. Admission 10c

PRINCESS THEATRE. B'way & 20th St. Mats. Thursday & Saturday, 2:30. Evgs., 8:30.
SECOND MONTH.
AMELIA BINGHAM
CLYDE FITCH'S Decided Success.
THE FRISKY MRS. JOHNSON.
Engagement terminates April 18th.
SEATS ON SALE FOR ALL PERFORMANCES

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE 44 St., nr. 5 Av.
NIGHTLY AT 9. MATS. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
THE BISHOP'S MOVE.
W. H. THOMPSON as THE BISHOP.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC B'way and 30th. HALL. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY TWIRLY-WHIRLY
and burlesque—THE BIG LITTLE PRINCESS.

HERALD SQ. TO-NIGHT AT 8:10. MAT. TO-MORROW.
GRACE GEORGE IN Pretty Peggy

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. Mats. Wednesday & To-m'w at 2:15. Evgs. 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.

CIRCLE 2:15 & 8:15 Daily.
ALL STAR VAUDEVILLE.
60th & B'way. Piccolo Midgets, Tom Nawn & Co.

MAJESTIC, GRAND CIRCLE, B'way & 59 St. Evs. 8. Matinées Wed. & Sat. 2.
WIZARD OF OZ Evs. & Sat. Mat. BEST SEATS $1.50
with MONTGOMERY & STONE HEADS.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC B'way and 30th HALL. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY TWIRLY-WHIRLY
and burlesque—THE BIG LITTLE PRINCESS.

THE DEWEY 14TH ST. Tel. 6284-18. MATINEE TO-DAY Irwin Bros.' Burlesquers. Sun. Night. Grand Concert. 25c. 50c.

BIJOU B'way 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. SAT'Y. 2:15. MARIE CAHILL in NANCY BROWN.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 2:30 St. 25c., 50c. 5th Av. and 58th St. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
Res. Every Aft. & Eve.—Full orchestras

VICTORIA. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Wed. Mts. 50c to $1.50
Blanche WALSH in RESURRECTION

BELASCO THEATRE Mat. Sat. 2. To-night at 8.15 th nt
DAVID BELASCO presents THE DARLING OF THE GODS.
BLANCHE BATES in

AMERICAN 42D ST. & 8TH AVE.
Mat. Daily, 2'x'nt Mon., 25c. LOST IN THE DESERT
TED MARKS' Big Concert Sunday Night.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 20—GREAT ACTS—20. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

THE STAR Lex. Av., 107th St. Matinée Sat. McFADDEN'S ROW OF FLATS. Next Week—The Sign of the Cross.

Harlem Opera House Stuart Robson Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. "The Comedy of Errors." N'xt week—JEROME SYKES in "The Billionaire."

EDEN WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. MUSEE. PROF. KOLTA, the Wizard to-night at 8

GRAND SAN TOY
N'xt Wk—Mabelle Gilman in The Mocking Bird

H&S Hurtig & Seamon's, W. 125th St. Mat. Charley Grapewin Co. Waterbury Bros. and Tenney. Etc. N'xt

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY Royal Liliputians

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. FERENCZY OPERETTA CO. Every Eve. and Sat. Mat., "DAS SUESSE MAEDEL."

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. Marie Corelli's Sorrows of Satan.

WEST END—The Christian

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinees, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
"A Great Success."—Herald.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY,
which includes
Charles Richman & Margaret Anglin,
IN ROBT. MARSHALL'S GREATEST PLAY.
THE UNFORESEEN
"Success beyond all doubt."—Tribune.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinees, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
"Success for star and author."—Herald.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL
In Madeleine Lucette Ryley's play.
MICE AND MEN
"Annie Russell and 'Mice and Men' made an undeniable hit."—Sun.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8:25. Mats. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST 2 NIGHTS.
LAST MATINEE TO-MORROW.
Charles Frohman Presents
CLYDE FITCH'S GREATEST PLAY,
THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES
With CLARA BLOODGOOD.
NEXT MONDAY, SEATS NOW ON SALE.
HENRY MILLER
in a new Comedy entitled
THE TAMING OF HELEN.
BY RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.
The cast includes Grace Elliston, Drina de Wolfe, Morton Selton, and JESSIE MILLWARD.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
LAST 2 NIGHTS.
LAST MATINEE TO-MORROW.
JAMES T. POWERS
IN GEO. W. LEDERER'S New Musical Comedy Production, THE
JEWEL OF ASIA
NEXT MONDAY, SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Charles Frohman Will Present
Charles Hawtrey
IN HIS WORLD-RENOWNED SUCCESS,
A MESSAGE FROM MARS.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St. Near B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
"An undeniable success."—Times.
"A bright comedy."—Herald.
ELSIE de WOLFE,
In Hubert Henry Davies' Comedy,
CYNTHIA.
"One of the most refined and attractive productions that the season has brought."—Herald.
MATINEES THURSDAY & SATURDAY.

GARDEN THEATRE, Madison Ave. and 27th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
Last week of the engagement of MR. E. H.
SOTHERN LAST 2 NIGHTS.
Management of Daniel Frohman.
CURTAIN RISES Evenings Promptly at 7:45.
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:45.
HAMLET
NEXT MONDAY, SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Charles Frohman Will Present
The 15th Century Morality Play,
EVERYMAN

KNICKERBOCKER THEA. B'way & 38th St. 8 P. M. sharp. Matinee Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Klaw & Erlanger's Colossal Production of
MR. BLUE BEARD. 3d month.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl.
THE GREAT RACING DRAMA.
The Suburban
300 PEOPLE 20 HORSES
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Ev., 8:15.

NEW YORK, B'y, 45. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 25c.
Williams & Walker IN DAHOMEY 75c. Last 2 Weeks $1.00.

ATHLETICS AT COLUMBIA.

Morningside Gymnasts Out of Championships—Swimmers to Go to Cleveland.

Six members of Columbia's 'Varsity gymnastic team will be unable to compete in the intercollegiate gymnastic championships at New York University this evening, according to an announcement by Manager J. W. Spencer of the Columbia team, yesterday. The reason for their inability to compete is that some of the men are ill, others are debarred. The Columbia men who will be absent from to-night's meet are O. Pullich, W. L. Benham, H. M. McClintock, C. T. Swart, R. W. Wiggin, and V. De La M. Earle, all of whom are experienced gymnasts. The men who will compete for the local university are J. C. Smallwood, H. Block, E. M. Lyle, C. E. Eastmond, A. E. Ring, F. S. Shaw, E. Ashley, E. Ward, F. H. Duncombe, R. C. Wilson.

Wrestlers of the 'Varsity team which recently met Yale, together with the other men interested in the sport, will compete for medals offered by W. D. Henes for the university championship. The competitions for 'Varsity honors will soon be held. Columbia will hold a return wrestling meet with Yale in the Yale gymnasium to-morrow night. There will be four bouts.

The aquatic teams gave an exhibition in the Columbia swimming pool yesterday before their departure for Cleveland, where they will compete at the Cleveland's Sportsman's Show with Yale, Pennsylvania, Chicago, Wisconsin, and the Armour Institute of Chicago in various aquatic contests. In a water polo game the 'Varsity defeated the second team by a score of 3 to 0. The 'Varsity swimmers who will leave for Cleveland to-morrow are J. W. Spencer, H. Duden, A. R. Camp, L. B. Alexander, F. Duden, Z. P. Halpin, C. G. Abbott, L. G. Henes, C. D. Trubenbach, F. M. Von Saal, F. C. Brown, and J. B. Shoenfeld.

New Pinehurst Golf Record.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 26.—S. F. A. Freeman of the Montclair Golf Club lowered the amateur record of the Pinehurst course two strokes to-day, with a card of 73.

Racing on the Oakland Track.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Large fields contested in most of the events at Oakland to-day, and there were several surprises. In the two-year-old race Capt. Forsee, a 15-to-1 shot, won from Young Pepper and Whoa Bill. The last race resulted in an exciting finish, Diameate winning by a narrow margin from Acton, the favorite. The weather was fine and the track fast.

Judges for Gymnastic Championship.

The following list of judges has been chosen for the annual intercollegiate championship gymnastic contest to be held in the gymnasium of the New York University at University Heights this evening: Dr. H. S. Pettit, Adelphi Academy; Lieut. H. G. Hoehler, West Point; Otto Scerfen, Robert Stoll, Dr. H. L. Chadwick, Philadelphia; L. W. Gearhart, Berkeley Lyceum; Dr. Lewis Weismiller, New York; Charles E. Smith, Dr. Vorhees, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn.

President Pulliam Off for Vacation.

President Harry C. Pulliam of the National Baseball League left town last night for a long-promised vacation of ten days' duration, which he will spend at Old Point Comfort.

If the management of the new American League Club has any misgivings as to its ability to frustrate the designs of those who are anxious to have streets cut through the newly-leased property on Washington Heights, none of the men immediately interested in the club's affairs exhibits any sign of doubt or worry. President Gordon, Secretary Gavin, and Contractor McAvoy expressed themselves yesterday as being very well satisfied with the manner in which the work of leveling the grounds is being hurried along. All three, while watching the laborers hard at work yesterday, said that everything would be in readiness for the opening of the season just five weeks hence. Twenty-four steam drills were kept working at a lively rate yesterday, and the blasting of rock was continued at irregular intervals, up to a late hour last evening.

SURPRISE ON SPEEDWAY

Nathan Straus's New Trotter Ted Wins Four of Five Heats.

Three Fast Pacers Meet in a Series of Exciting Brushes—Many Prominent Horsemen Out.

There was plenty of high-class sport on the Speedway yesterday afternoon, when several favorites met in a series of brushes that were by far the fastest and most spirited seen on the road this year. Ted, Nathan Straus's black trotter, with a mark of 2:15, sprung a genuine surprise upon the crowd by winning four heats out of five, defeating the trotter Fred Proctor, 2:24¼, driven by Nathan Ely; the famous gray trotter Glenmere Boy, 2:14½, driven by George McBride, and Blonde, 2:13¾, driven by A. B. Gwathmey.

Mr. Straus never drove the trotter until a couple of weeks ago, and his trainer, T. Sullivan, declared he could not step fast enough for the Speedway. Yesterday, however, he changed his opinion when Ted was turned at the head of the upper stretch in company with Glenmere Boy, who is much faster than his mark of 2:14½. For a quarter they stepped nose and nose, then Ted made a skip, and before he could recover Glenmere Boy had gained an open length, which he held to the finish. So pleased was Mr. Straus with Ted's performance that he immediately challenged for a second heat, and Ted made a runaway race. On the next trip down the stretch Fred Proctor was outstepped by Ted. Finally Mr. Gwathmey, driving Blonde, 2:13¾, made a desperate attempt to lower Ted's colors, but failed.

An exciting finish marked a heat between E. E. Smathers's famous green trotting mare Queen Wilkes, driven by George Spear, and her old rival Sally Simpson, 2:11¾, driven by David Lamar. At the word Sally Simpson gained a length before the little mare had struck her gait. This lead she retained until the stretch was entered, when Queen Wilkes began to close the gap. She made no particular effort, however, until the final drive was begun, when in an instant she was by Sally Simpson and the goal, winning by a head. Mr. Lamar then sent Sally Simpson back to the stable and took the reins over The King with a trotting mark of 2:10¾, but had no better luck.

Glenmere Boy scored an easy victory over the trotter Eloise Wilkes, driven by Col. Fred Lawrence, and David Goodman's trotter Freeland, 2:17¾, carried the bay trotter Fred Proctor to a break after stepping three-quarters of the length of the stretch. Great interest centred in a series of heats between the three pacers of the road, Moth Miller, 2:07, driven by her trainer, R. Clark; Amokin, 2:11¾, driven by George Spear, and Nathan Straus, 2:09¾, driven by David Lamar. Although the start of the first heat was somewhat ragged, the trio were right nose, stepping a mile in a 2:20 clip. The first quarter post was reached. On being urged to lengthen her stride, Moth Miller made a bad break, and before she could catch her stride was distanced. Amokin and Nathan Straus fought it out nip and tuck, when Nathan Straus showed in front and won by a head. In the second heat both Moth Miller and Nathan Straus broke, but the latter caught quickly, and despite the handicap was only beaten by a half length. The final was a good race. All three entered the stretch under the whip. This caused Moth Miller to break, while Amokin and Nathan Straus stepped like a pair in double harness. Mr. Lamar plied the whip desperately when the final drive was made, but could not gain a lead, and the two dashed by the wire in close company that only those directly on the line were able to judge Amokin the winner.

The bay trotter Harry Davis, 2:26¾, driven by J. J. Timmons, led L. W. Boynton's trotter Night Hawk, 2:23¼, home in a hotly contested finish. Brightwood, Squirtle, Glenacre, and George R. Harrison also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Alan, 90 pounds, (Hauck,) 9 to 5, won; Tugal Bey, 101, (Redfern,) 7 to 2 and 8 to 5, second; Orioff, 98, (Creamer,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:14 3-5. Showman and Cincinnatia also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. San Andreas, 108 pounds, (Odom,) 6 to 5, won; Lord Advocate, 106, (T. Burns,) 9 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Moskato, 108, (Redfern,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:28. Dick, Arrahgowan, Provost, and Star and Garter also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; six and a half furlongs. Annie Grace, 105 pounds, (Hicks,) 3 to 1, won; Shidell, 110, (Odom,) 4 to 5 and out, second; Heathville, 103, (McCauley,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:23. Geraldyn, Volantine, Margie V., Lady Welbeck, Helen Paxton, Flora, and Alum Water also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens; one mile and forty yards. Wheeler B., 92 pounds, (Redfern,) even won; Hist, 92, (D. O'Connor,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, second; Chormel, 87, (Wilkerson,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:49½. John Nevin and Michaelmas also ran.

RACING AT BENNINGS.

Three Favorites Won on a Good Track—A Good-Sized Crowd Saw the Sport.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The talent broke even with the bookmakers to-day at Bennings. Three favorites, one second choice, and two outsiders captured first money. The track had dried out well, the weather was clear and bright, a large crowd was in attendance, and the sport was excellent.

The good thing of the day was W. C. Daly's San Andreas, in the fourth race. He was backed down from 2 to 1 to 6 to 5 and beat Lord Advocate, held at 9 to 5 throughout in the betting, in a hard drive. Annie Grace, second choice in the betting, beat Slidell, an odds-on favorite, in the fifth race. Wheeler B. and Alan captured their events handily. The real upset of the day occurred in the second race, in which Hazelwood, at 6 to 1, disposed of The Brown Monarch, an odds-on favorite. The results follow:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; five and a half furlongs. Musical Slipper, 98 pounds, (Wilkerson,) 6 to 1, won; Midnight Chimes, 96, (Hack,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Right and True, 99, (McCafferty,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:08 4-5. Mark Cheek, Tom Cogan, Ziri, Ithan, Brisk, Elnus, Turapike, Anna Daly, Whites, Pride of Galore, Tuta, Lady Brodaw, and Epidemic also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; four and a half furlongs. Hazelwood, 106 pounds, (Redfern,) 6 to 1, won; The Brown Monarch, 110, (Rice,) 9 to 10 and out, second; Circulator, 97, (Redington,) 15 to 1, third. Time—:56. Brightwood, Squirtle, Glenacre, and George R. Harrison also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Alan, 90 pounds, (Hauck,) 9 to 5, won; Tugal Bey, 101, (Redfern,) 7 to 2 and 8 to 5, second; Orioff, 98, (Creamer,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:14 3-5. Showman and Cincinnatia also ran.

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N. Y. Y. C. CHARTERS BOATS.

Monmouth Will Carry Members and Guests at Cup Races.

At the meeting of the New York Yacht Club last night, the Regatta Committee announced that the fast steamboat Monmouth, belonging to the Central Railroad of New Jersey, had been chartered for the use of members and their guests at the races for the America's Cup. For May 21 and 22, on which dates Reliance, Constitution, and Columbia will meet for the first time in a series of races which have been arranged for them over the Glen Cove course, the committee has chartered the Richmond of the Iron Steamboat Company has been engaged for the annual regatta on June 11 and the Cape Head of the New Bedford, Vineyard Haven and Nantucket Steamship Company, for the Astor Cup races off Newport on July 23. The Gay Head and Monmouth will be at the disposal also of the Eastern Yacht Club, which has accepted the invitation of the New York Yacht Club to join the annual cruise.

The appointments of Charles D. Mower as measurer and Dr. John McGaw Woodbury as fleet surgeon were confirmed last night, and the amendments to the constitution and by-laws made at the last meeting were passed. Commodore Frederick G. Bourne, who presided last night, announced that he had received a cablegram from the Emperor of Germany expressing appreciation of the action of the New York Yacht Club in electing him an honorary member. The season's racing programme, in detail, will be announced next Thursday.

The following candidates for membership in the club were elected: Lieut. E. T. Fitzgerald, United States Navy; Samuel Hellner, Benjamin F. Keith, David H. Lyon, Charles A. Towne, Bayley Hecombe, George K. Kirkham, Henry F. Owsley, M. D.; L. G. Schroeder, William D. Hoxie, Ensign Charles E. Courtney, United States Navy; Edmund Le Roy Row, M. D.; Joseph J. O. Donohue, F. Gilbert Hindsdale, Ensign W. S. Crane, United States Navy; Midshipman Caspar Goodrich, United States Navy; William R. Willcox, Robert Olyphant, William B. Simonds, Stephen Baker, Jr., William R. Coe, Ambrose L. Ranney, M. D.; Edward Field Goltra, C. H. Simonds, Henry P. Hall, Walter Hauxhurst, William W. Montgomery, Henry Richmond Taylor, Moses Taylor, George W. Elbeins, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., Elliott Johnson, Harold P. Brown, Henry R. Sutphen, John Mulligan, Edward E. Roberts, J. Donald Cameron.

HOWARD GOULD'S FAST YACHT.

Niagara IV. Exceeds Twenty-seven Miles an Hour on Trial Trip Yesterday.

In a series of speed tests over a measured course on the Hudson River, the high speed steam yacht Niagara IV. and the schooner-rigged steam yachts Cherokee and Corinthia were given official trial trips by the builders, the Gas Engine Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co., yesterday.

The high speed steam yacht Niagara IV., built for Howard Gould, proved herself an exceptionally fast craft. While the contract speed calls for 23 miles, she easily exceeded this stipulation, making some 27.4 miles, and sustaining the builders' assertions that contract speed would be eclipsed. Niagara IV. is 111 feet over all; water line, 104 feet; beam, 12 feet; draught, 4.2 feet. She will be used for daily trips between New York City and Port Washington, L. I.

The Cherokee, a composite steam yacht, 115 feet over all, built for S. H. Vandergrift of Pittsburg, on her trial trip averaged over 16 miles. The contract speed calls for 15 miles. This yacht will go into commission very shortly, and she is intended for Thousand Islands service.

The twin-screw steam yacht Corinthia, for J. Molienhauer, member of the New York Yacht Club, on her trial trip made 16 miles. Contract speed called for 13½ miles. This yacht is 90 feet over all, and she will be used for general cruising service.

RELIANCE'S DECK COVERED.

Part of Herreshoff's Shop to be Removed for the Yacht's Launching.

BRISTOL, R. I., March 26.—The deck of the yacht Reliance was practically covered to-day. There has been much talk to the effect that the deck had been made too light by the use of aluminium for plating, but those who have had most experience in yacht construction express the opinion that the deck beams of the Reliance are so close together that the boat will equal the Columbia in strength. Since the smoothing of the underbody has begun, the lower portion of the boat looms up with great brilliancy.

Considerable hustle was noticeable to-day in the setting up of the deck fitting, including the windlass, ringbolts and travelers. It has been decided to remove a portion of the west end of the shop in order to launch the new boat, as the doors are not of sufficient width to insure an safe exit. Captain Barr and his mates are expected here Monday, and C. Oliver Iselin, the managing owner, who is now in South Carolina, will be here a few days later.

SHAMROCK III. NEARLY FINISHED

Towed to Gourock Bay and May Have a Trial Spin To-morrow.

GLASGOW, March 26.—The fitting out of the Shamrock III. is practically finished. She was towed to Gourock Bay this morning to have her sails bent. It is expected that she will have a trial spin on March 28.

The challenger was berthed alongside the Shamrock I., which gave the spectators a fine opportunity of noting the great differences in the designs of the two yachts. The challenger appears to have a longer mast than the Shamrock I., but the difference is so slight that it is almost imperceptible from the shore. The Shamrock III.'s mainsail alone weighs 2,800 pounds.

HAND TENNIS AT N. Y. A. C.

Only one match was played yesterday in the hand tennis tournament at the New York Athletic Club. It was in the singles and finished one section of the semi-final round, the contestants being W. J. Pulley, who had a handicap of 13, and P. Lakeman, whose allowance was 10. The former won after a close fight that required three sets. The first two sets were particularly spirited. In the first five games of the first set Lakeman kept a firm lead, making 8 points to 4 for Pulley, and the spectators picked him for a sure winner. In the very next hand, however, Pulley made 4, doing some splendid serving and returning. His additional handicap allowance gave him a fair lead, but it required two more hands before he could make the necessary 4 to run out, his net total being 25 to 21 for Lakeman.

The latter began the second set in admirable style and scored 6 in the first hand, doing some of the fastest and cleverest play in the match. Pulley put up a good fight, but Lakeman never lost his hold, and ran out at the close of the fifth game, the score being 25 to 20. Pulley carried off the honors in the third and deciding set. Lakeman opened with a fine show of 5 points, but in the next game Pulley furnished a surprise by scoring 7 points, outplaying his opponent at every stage. In two games more he ran out, while Lakeman scored only 16 points. The scores are:

FIRST GAME.

	Hcp.	Tll.
W. T. Pulley..0 2 1 0 0 4 1 0 3—12	13	25
P. Lakeman..2 1 8 1 1 0 1 2 0—11	10	21

SECOND GAME.

Pulley .....2 1 0 2 2—7	13	20
Lakeman .....6 0 2 3 4—15	10	25

THIRD GAME.

Pulley .....0 7 3 2—12	13	25
Lakeman .....5 0 1— 6	10	16

Referee—E. T. Giannini. Linesmen—M. J. Austin and E. Rausher.

N. Y. AMERICANS, 9; ATLANTA, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 26.—The New York American League baseball team defeated the Atlanta Southern League team this afternoon at Piedmont Park by a score of 9 to 0. Two thousand persons were present. Howell and Wiltse, who did the pitching for the Americans, were practically invincible, yielding only six hits, which were kept so well scattered that nothing in the way of runs resulted. Three of the six hits credited to Atlanta were made by Lauzon. The Americans had no trouble in finding the delivery of Vittur and Russell, who did the pitching for Atlanta. Griffiths's men showed up in fine condition. Their sharp, clean fielding, base running, and throwing, being especially noticeable. The most striking individual play was made by Conroy of the Americans, who caught what looked to be an impossible foul at the very edge of the grandstand after a long run. Score:

NEW YORK	R	I B	P O	A	E
Courtney, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Keeler, rf.	2	2	0	0	0
McFarl'd, lf.	2	1	1	0	0
Willis's, 2b.	1	2	2	4	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	2	10	0	0
Conroy, 3b.	2	0	2	0	0
Long, ss.	1	1	1	4	1
Beville, c.	0	2	6	0	0
Howell, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Wiltse, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Total	9	11	27	11	1

ATLANTA	R	I B	P O	A	E
Winters, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Petit, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Grubner, ss.	0	0	2	6	2
Taylor, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0
Lauzon, 1b.	0	3	12	0	1
Baird, c.	0	2	9	2	1
Koehler, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Voght, 2b.	0	1	2	1	0
Kennedy, c.	0	0	4	4	0
Vittur, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Russell, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	0	6	24	18	3

New York	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	4	—9
Atlanta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Williams, Keeler, Lauzon. Stolen bases—Keeler, Ganzel, Conroy. Sacrifice hits—Long, Wiltse. Bases on balls—Off Howell, 3; off Wiltse, 1; off Vittur, 4. Double play—Long to Williams to Ganzel. 2. Time—1:50. Umpire—Mr. O'Connor.

Morristown Field Club Baseball.

Manager W. Parsons Todd of the Morristown Field Club's baseball team has completed his schedule of games for the season. The first game will be on May 2 with the New York University at Morristown. Fifteen games will be played and all will be on the Field Club's grounds except two. The full schedule is:

May 2, New York University; 9, Yale and Princeton graduates; 16, Columbia University college team; 23, Yale University college team; 30, Livingston Field Club.

June 6, Flushing Athletic Club; 13, Company H, Seventh Regiment; 20, Englewood Field Club, second team; 27, Richmond Hill baseball team.

July 4, Trenton Country Club; 11, Crescent Athletic Club, second team; 18, Richmond Hill baseball team; 25, Crescent Athletic Club, second team, at Bay Ridge.

Sept. 5, Montclair Athletic Club at Montclair; 12, Montclair Athletic Club.

CYCLING AND GOOD ROADS

Discussed at Annual Dinner of Associated Cycling Clubs.

Speech by Col. A. A. Pope—All Principal Clubs of the City Were Represented.

The fifth annual dinner of the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York was held last night at the Harlem Casino, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, with 148 wheelmen present. Ten of the most prominent local clubs had separate tables, as follows: Century Wheelmen, New York Athletic Club, Metropole Cycle Club, Prospect Wheelmen of North New York, Royal Arcanum Wheelmen, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York Motor Cycle Club, Monroe Wheelmen, Calumet Cycle Club, and Ianthia Wheelemen.

The principal speaker of the evening was Col. Albert A. Pope, introduced by President Joseph Goodman as the "pioneer of cycling in this country." Col. Pope, after expressing his opinion that the bicycle industry was experiencing the inevitable result of having attempted to see how cheaply bicycles could be produced and sold, instead of how well they could be made, declared there are over a million riders of bicycles in this country, and that interest in the sport is again increasing. He also expressed his conviction that no other sport has done so much for the young women of the present generation.

Col. Pope then turned his attention to the matter of good roads and the harm done the highways by the driving of horses upon them, declaring that 85 per cent. of the wear upon roads and pavements is caused by the pounding of the horses' hoofs, 15 per cent. by the iron tires of the wheels of horse-drawn vehicles, while no damage at all is done by bicycles or automobiles.

Col. Pope made the prediction that the time will soon come when a horse will no more be allowed upon the city streets than upon the city sidewalks, and called attention to the fact that it is only eleven years since the first motor street cars began running upon the streets of Richmond, Va., yet in that comparatively short space of time horses have been practically supplanted for street car use throughout the country.

Among the prominent cyclists present were President Joseph Ottman, Col. A. A. Pope, Abraham Gruber, S. J. Nagle, George C. Wheeler, M. C. Philips, Will R. Pitman, James Cassidy, John H. Goodwin, George Cromwell, M. J. Bridgman, James O'Neill, John Goldwater, E. Hyman, M. J. Walsh, Thomas Cooper, Sidney B. Bowman, L. C. Boardman, Frank Erdman, Richard Wilson, Charles Miller, E. Ziegler, E. J. Welles, and Dr. F. A. Roy.

CRICKET LEAGUE GAMES.

The championship schedule of the Metropolitan District Cricket League has been drawn up by the Executive Committee of that organization, which has decided that in place of the regular series of home-and-home matches, which was formerly the rule, the clubs will this season play three games with each other. The New Jersey Cricket Club and the New York Wanderers, playing in Hoboken, N. J., and Flushing, L. I., respectively, were included in the schedule, subject to a report of the committee appointed to inspect their grounds to decide upon their fitness for play. The following is the schedule:

May 16—Kings County against New Jersey, at Prospect Park. 23—Kings County against Brooklyn, at Prospect Park; Paterson against New York Wanderers, at Paterson. 30—Kings County against Manhattan, at Prospect Park; Brooklyn against Paterson, at Prospect Park.

June 6—Brooklyn against New York Wanderers, at Prospect Park. 13—Manhattan against New York Wanderers, at Prospect Park; Brooklyn against New Jersey, at Prospect Park; Kings County against Paterson, at Prospect Park. 20—New York Wanderers against New Jersey, at Flushing; Paterson against Brooklyn, at Paterson; Manhattan against Kings County, at Prospect Park. 27—New Jersey against Kings County, at Hoboken; Brooklyn against Manhattan, at Prospect Park.

July 4—Paterson against Manhattan at Paterson; New York Wanderers against Kings County at Flushing. 11—Kings County against Manhattan at Prospect Park; New Jersey against New York Wanderers at Hoboken. 18—Brooklyn against New York Wanderers at Prospect Park; New Jersey against Manhattan at Hoboken; Paterson against Kings County at Paterson. 25—Manhattan against Brooklyn at Hoboken; New York Wanderers against Paterson at Flushing.

Aug. 1, New York Wanderers against Manhatt

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HARRISON & WINSLOW.—Judge Greenbaum of the United States Court has appointed Wm. Benton Crisp of 40 Wall Street and Daniel Borgs, receivers of the assets of Harrison & Winslow, manufacturers of varnish at Bayonne, N. J., in a suit brought by Manning, Winslow assistant George H. Eastman. Notice of dissolution of the partnership which was formed on Dec. 15, 1880. The liabilities are $14,000 and assets $5,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOHN J. HACKETT.—John J. Hackett, a grocer, of 2,240 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $3,620, and no assets.

F. CESPEDES & SON.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Jerome H. Koehler receiver for the assets of F. Cespedes & Son, wholesale dealers in wines and liquors at 241 East Eleventh Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Wednesday.

SOLOMON BERLIN.—Solomon Berlin, residing at 58 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $3,652, and no assets. He was formerly in the jewelry business and his store was sold out by the Sheriff in 1898. He has been a partner in the firm of Berlin & Lipshitz, which was dissolved in 1897.

DRESSER & CO.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has signed orders that direct the receivers of Dresser & Co., hosiery and silk commission merchants at 15 Greene Street, to turn over certain goods to the Orion Knitting Mills and the Quaker City Hosiery Mills of Camden, N. J. The goods were consigned to the firm by the mills. The receivers have been directed also to return the goods that were consigned by Thompson Brothers of Milroy, Penn.

KALLENBERG, NAUER & CO.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Kallenberg, Nauer & Co., manufacturers of cigar boxes at 735 East Ninth Street, composed of Herman Kallenberg, Andrew J. Nauer, and C. Harry Pullem, by the following named creditors: Richard N. Asterly, $194; Louis E. Neuman & Co., $63, and W. S. Upegrove & Brothers, $554. It was alleged that the firm is insolvent, and that it permitted two creditors to obtain a preference by executions for $295. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Mesmore Kendall receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $1,000. The liabilities are reported to be $6,000. The business was started in 1877, and the present firm has carried it on since March, 1901.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALFREGE, Joseph R.—A. Manello	$46
ALLEN, Rudolph—C. Heckman	226
AMOROSO, Vincenzo—G. Afeltra	20
BETHEL, H. Sidney—Same	150
BERNARDO, Francesco—L. Marscheani and another	42
BILLINGS, Charles M.—R. L. Nixon	467
BENEDICT, Ida L. and Frederick—Same	
Manufacturers' Piano and Prince Manufacturing Company	104
BICKART, Myer—B. J. Budd	147
BITZ, John F.—H. M. Washburn and another	1,601
BILLINGS, William R.—City of New York	42
BRENNAN, Katharine—City of New York	396
COLLINS, Thomas J.—M. W. Brüce	233
COPELAND, George—City of New York	96
CURRIE, Walter J.—City of New York	100
CLOGG, Levin—City of New York	562
COLE, Jonas J.—City of New York	55
CRAWFORD, Henry—American Surety Company of New York	200
CLARKE, Torsone F.—City of New York	100
CRABTREE, James H.—City of New York	46
CALLAGAR, John—City of New York	100
COLLETT, Joseph—City of New York	45
CONGDEMEYER, August H.—City of New York	97
CAMP, ROYAL WATCHCASE COMPANY—City of New York	71
CRAWFORD, Mary L.—City of New York	114
DIX, C. Benton—Brooklyn Furniture Company	112
DALY, John C.—City of New York	100
DE ANGELO, Vincenzo and Rosina—G. Scutiero	436
DONOVAN, Mary—F. Steiger	16
EMERICH, Otto—Nineteenth Ward Bank	74
ECKERT, Clendenen—City of New York	1,000
FISCHER, George H.—City of New York	66
EVERSO, Charles—G. Vincenzo and another	47
FALKE, Alexander—A. F. Muller	82
FRANK, Charles—S. Christianson	22
FERRIS, Mrs. Anna M.—City of New York	127
FRIEMEL, Adolph—City of New York	50
FOGELSANG, Louis—City of New York	45
FRAHM, Frederick—D. Fink	31
FEINBERG, Henry—H. M. Wellestood	99
FARMERS' Transportation—North River Coal and Wharf Company	486
GAUDE, Sarah F.—J. T. Brinnier and another	536
GENTURO, Antonio, and Frederico Sanzo—Same	1,000
GLANNON, Thomas—T. Fitzgerald	41
GOLDSTEIN, Tobias—S. Goldstein	544
HARVEY, Josephine—J. E. Jonorin	74
HENNEN, John G.—J. Doyle	90
HART, Max—T. R. Savage	103
HUNT, Horace P.—A. Abraham and another	148
HEILB, Robert—M. Schirmel and another	70
JOHNSON, George F.—J. Poone	1,440
JENNINGS, Mary V.—Hamilton National Bank of New York	1,948
JORDAN, Joseph A. and George W. Ledger, Manager—L. Enslander	575
KERN, Frederick—C. H. Smith	409
KELLY, Mary—H. Spear and another	116
KERN, Philip, and Rachel Harris—I. Coleman	607
LYKENS, William L.—L. L. Todd	141
LESSER, Hyman—J. Stember, costs	70
LEVINE, Philip—Atlantic Sports Club	32
MERRS, F. Guy—V. A. Romaine	1,184
MERRS, F. Guy—V. A. Romaine	1,679
MERRS, F. Guy—V. A. Romaine	1,022
MULCAHY, Edmund—E. Gundrum	781
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Kalish	202
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—E. S. Cahn, administrator	83
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company and Henry Elias Brewing Company—H. Strenph, administratrix	135
MAHLER, Rose—P. S. Hicks and another	65
MARIGLIANO, Joshua, and Ferdinando Nunziato—G. Afeltra	156
NUNEMACHER, Christian—Birmingham Brass Company	538
NUGENT, Frederic F.—W. S. Gordon	319
NEW YORK HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY—Same	284
COLUMBIA STORAGE WAREHOUSE—A. Torturiello	810
O'CONNOR, John H.—City of New York and another, costs	141
PAN-AMERICAN AMUSEMENT COMPANY—F. H. Weigel and another	522
POLLOCK, David—L. Miller	415
QUINN, Charles J.—J. Dawson and another	145
ROGALINER, Maurice—H. De Zavala	464
ROSENBERG, Samuel—W. Fleshman	10
THE TWELFTH WARD BANK OF THE City of New York—S. Cohen and another	108
SHIRLEY, Jamie—Adams & Warren	222
STEINMETZ, Christian—G. T. Bauchle	81
SCHULZ, Hannah—M. Newmark and another	71
S. CONEY COMPANY—City of New York	40
SCOTT, Joseph G.—H. Crook, costs	108
SANTANIELLO, Maria and Fortunato Pacciarelli—W. J. O'Brien, Sheriff, costs	724
SEMPLE & Darvington—Associated Merchants of New York	60
WITSON, Harry—T. Fitzgerald	14
WALTER, Philip—M. Strohmeier	2,000

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Southwestern disturbance has finally taken definite form and appears to-night as a moderate depression central in Western Texas. The Northwestern high has advanced to the Dakotas and the Ohio Valley high has moved eastward to the Middle Atlantic Coast.

Rain has set in over Texas and there have been showers in the plateau region and rain in the upper lake region. Rain has also fallen locally over the Eastern Rocky Mountain Slope.

It is considerably warmer in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and portions of the Middle Atlantic States, and colder in Colorado, Nebraska, and Kansas.

The weather Friday will be mostly fair, with somewhat higher temperatures in the Eastern districts. Rain is probable in the Middle Mississippi Valley and thence southwestward to Texas. Saturday will be fair, except from the East Gulf States and the Southwest, where rain is probable.

It will be colder Friday in the upper lake region, Middle Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and lower temperatures will prevail Saturday in the lower lake region and Lower Ohio Valley. It will be warmer Friday in the Dakotas and warmer Saturday generally throughout the Missouri and the Upper Mississippi Valleys.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be mostly light west, except from Hatteras southward, where light east to southeast winds will prevail; the winds on the Gulf coast will be light southeast to south, and on Lake Michigan fresh west to northwest.

Steamships reporting Friday for European ports will have light west to southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

North Carolina, fair Friday; warmer in east portion. Saturday, increasing cloudiness; light variable winds.

South Carolina, fair Friday; Saturday, increasing cloudiness; light to fresh east to southwest winds.

New England, fair Friday and Saturday; fresh west to northwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia, fair Friday and Saturday; fresh west to northwest winds.

Virginia, fair Friday; warmer in southeast portion; Saturday, increasing cloudiness; light variable winds.

Western New York, fair, warmer Friday; rain and colder Friday night or Saturday; fresh northwest winds.

West Virginia, fair Friday; warmer in east portion; Saturday fair and cold.

Tennessee, fair Friday and Saturday, except rain in extreme west portion.

Ohio, fair Friday; Saturday, rain; warmer in east portion; fresh northwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania, fair Friday and Saturday, colder Saturday; fresh southwest winds becoming northwest.

Eastern New York, fair Friday and Saturday, except rain in extreme north portion; fresh northwest to west winds.

Minnesota, fair Friday and Saturday, warmer Saturday in west portion; fresh northwest winds becoming variable.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair winds, southwest to west.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau.	THE TIMES.
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
3 A. M.	41	40	42
6 A. M.	39	38	44
9 A. M.	41	42	50
12 M.	40	40	51
3 P. M.	54	57	59
6 P. M.	50	50	57
9 P. M.	44	43	53
12 P. M.	42	50	50

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	50¾
Weather Bureau	48
Corresponding date 1902	46
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	39

The thermometer registered 29 degrees at 9 A. M., and 58 degrees at 8 P. M., yesterday, the maximum temperature being 61 degrees at 4 P. M., and the minimum, 36 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 73 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 88 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises...5:34	Sun sets...6:19	Moon sets...3:03	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook...6:12	Gov. Isl'd...6:34	H. Gate...8:30	
P. M.	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook...6:36	Gov. Isl'd...6:55	H. Gate...8:51	

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Colorado, Mobile and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Comal, Middle and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull		
El Norte, Galveston		
Fleurus, Liverpool via Queenstown	11:30 A. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Finandra, Fort au Prince		12:00 M.
Excelsior, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, Brazil via Pernambuco and Santos	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kensington, Belgium via Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Koenig Albert, Italy via Naples	12:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Maracaibo, Curacao and Venezuela	8:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico via San Juan	8:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg		4:00 P. M.
Soldier Prince, Argentina	4:30 A. M.	
St. Andrew, Galveston		
Uller, St. Kitt's	8:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Guiana		
Valencia, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

SUNDAY, MARCH 29.

Menominee, London		12:00 M.
Ravenna, Naples and Genoa		12:00 M.

MONDAY, MARCH 30.

Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Sardegna, Naples and Alexandria		

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M. (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting mails closed here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 1:30 P. M. every Tuesday. By rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 11:30 P. M. every Wednesday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sundays, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sundays, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except parcels-post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office at 8:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

(Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Shawmut. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 27 and up to March 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand arrives in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 and 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana, (especially addressed only.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Iyo Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. Mails for Shanghai for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco, exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. (Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Feb. 28; Sydney, March 3; Auckland, March 6, and Honolulu March 17, reached San Francisco per steamer Ventura, and were dispatched East. A portion of the mail reached New York to-morrow, and the remainder the next day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 27.

Alamo, Galveston, March 20.
Arkansas, Copenhagen, March 4.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, March 4.
Celtic, Liverpool, March 18.
Crown of Navarre, Trinidad, March 19.
El Paso, Galveston, March 20.
Graf Waldersee, March 14.
Hamilton, Norfolk, March 26.
Island, Christiansand, March 13.
Jamestown, Norfolk, March 22.
Kensington, Antwerp, March 14.
Kentucky, Bluefields, March 8.
Lombardia, Naples, March 11.
St. Nicholas, Antwerp, March 12.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28.

Campania, Liverpool, March 21.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, March 22.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, March 26.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, March 21.
La Savoie, Havre, March 21.
Philadelphia, Southampton, March 21.

SUNDAY, March 29.

Minnetonka, London, March 18.
Sardegna, Algiers, March 18.

MONDAY, MARCH 30.

Athinienne, Para, March 16.
Bolivia, Naples, March 14.
Caracas, San Juan, March 23.
Columbia, Glasgow, March 21.
Prinz Wilhelm II., Port au Prince, March 24.
Proteus, New Orleans, March 28.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31.

Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse, Bremen, March 24.
Main, Bremen, March 18.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, March 17.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, March 21.
Southwark, Antwerp, March 21.

Arrived.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.
SS Comal, Woodward, Mobile March 17 and Brunswick 18th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.
SS Teresa, (Aust.,) Persich, Fiume Feb. 9, Trieste 21st, Barcelona March 3, and Malaga 6th, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.
SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.
SS Arapahoe, Kemble, Jacksonville March 22 and Charleston 24th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.
SS Massachusetts, Richardson, Baltimore March 25, with mdse. to the Atlantic Transport Company.
SS Monterey, Johnson, Vera Cruz March 19, Progreso 21st, and Havana 23d, with mdse., passengers, and mail to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.
SS Grenada, (Br.) Murchison, Trinidad March 18 and Grenada 19th, with mdse., passengers, and mail to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Massilia, (Fr.,) Cosata, Marseilles March 5 and Naples 10th, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Hucker, (Ger.,) Harrassowitz, Naples March 13, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:32 P. M.
SS Finandra, (Gr.,) Bode, Inagua, March 19, Port au Prince 19th, Port Limon 17th, Port au Prince 21, and Inagua 22, with mdse., mail, and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:05 P. M.
SS Goldsboro, Geoghegan, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.
SS Menominee, (Br.,) Lucas, London March 12 and Southampton 14th, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Company. South of Fire Island at 10:15 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., March 26, 9:30 P. M., west, moderate breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Grosser Kurfuerst, (Ger.,) for Bremen, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Beatrice, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Marianne, (Aust.,) for Trieste, via Philadelphia.
SS Vigilancia, for Havana and Mexican ports.
SS Washington, (Ital.,) for Genoa.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Sud, for Galveston.
SS Orizaba, for Nassau, Santiago, Cienfuegos, &c.
SS Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Tanenfels, (Ger.,) for Fernandina.
SS Woodford, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Maracas, (Br.,) for Grenada and Trinidad.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 26.—SS La Lorraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Allix, from New York, arr. at Havre at 9 P. M. to-day.
SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 6 A. M. to-day and proceeded.
SS Oceanic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 12:30 P. M. to-day.
SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, from New York for Hull, passed Isle of Wight to-day.
SS Calderon, (Belg.,) Capt. Russell, from New York for Manchester, passed Brow Head to-day.
SS Bellanoch, (Br.,) Capt. Nerisan, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.
SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wards, from New York, arr. at Marseilles yesterday.
SS Heathford, (Br.,) Capt. Muller, from New York for Manchester, &c., arr. at Singapore to-day.
SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Lumsdane, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.
SS Britannia, (Br.,) Capt. Turner, from Middlesborough for New York, sld. from Stornoway March 25th.
SS Sailor Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, for New York, sld. from Rio Janeiro March 24.
SS Toronto, (Br.,) Capt. Forth, for New York, sld. from Hull yesterday.
SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.
SS Montserrat, (Span.,) Capt. Lavin, from New York, via Cadiz, arr. at Barcelona March 21.
SS Alexandra, (Br.,) Capt. Thomasen, from New York, via Christiania and Copenhagen, arr. at Stettin March 22.
SS Charles Tiberghien, (Fr.,) Capt. Anselin, from Norfolk and New York, via Algiers, for Singapore, Shanghai, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.
SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) Capt. Petersen, from Copenhagen for New York, sld. from St. Michaels March 13.
SS Federica, (Aust.,) Capt. Hreglich, from Trieste for New York, sld. from Barcelona March 21.
SS Napolitan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Adamson, for New York, sld. from Genoa March 23.
SS Gera, (Ger.,) Capt. Dewer, for New York, sld. from Genoa March 24.
SS Kaiserin Maria Theresia, (Ger.,) Capt. Wettin, from Jaffa and Alexandria for Villefranche and New York, arr. at Naples at 6 A. M. to-day, returning from Mediterranean and Oriental cruise.
SS British Empire, (Br.,) Capt. O'Hagen, from New York for Antwerp, passed Scilly to-day.
SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Bolte, from New York, via Gibraltar, for Genoa, arr. at Naples at 6 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79¾
Corn, mixed	.51
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.42¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	10.05
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¾
Sugar, granulated	4.80
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	14.50
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.05¾
Pork, mess	18.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06½
Lard, prime	10.50
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.25
Butter, Western creamery	.29

CHICAGO, March 26.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 75 @76c; No. 3, 72c; No. 2 red, 71@71¼c; No. 2 corn, 41¾c; No. 2 yellow, 41¾c; No. 2 oats, 32½c; No. 3 white, 32½@34c; No. 4 rye, 49½c; good feeding barley, 40@41c; fair to choice malting, 47@53c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.10; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.13; prime timothy seed, $3.42½; mess pork, per bbl, $18.05@$18.10; lard, per 100 lbs, $9.05@$9.17½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $9.75@$9.90; dry salted shoulders, boxed, $8.75@$8.87½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $10.37½@$10.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $12.25.

COTTON.—While the market was more active, speculation continued chiefly of a professional character. The opening was easy at a decline of 2@3 points, and after a brief interval the market was generally easy. The close was easy, net 11@15 points lower, that being the lowest of the session. Total sales of futures estimated 250,000 bales. Port receipts for the day footed up 12,014 bales, against 10,671 bales last year.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet and easy, unchanged, at 9 13-16c, sales 1,000 bales; Mobile quiet, unchanged, at 9¼c, sales 200 bales; Savannah easy, unchanged, at 9¼c; Charleston firm, unchanged, at 9½c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 9½c; Norfolk steady, unchanged, at 10c, sales 429 bales; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 10¼c; Galveston quiet and steady, unchanged, at 9 15-16c; Augusta quiet, unchanged, at 10¼c, sales 104 bales; St. Louis quiet, unchanged, at 9 13-16c, sales 65 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	9.80	9.84	9.76	9.77@9.78
April	9.80	9.86	9.79	9.79@9.81
May	9.91	9.93	9.89	9.91@
June	9.70	9.70	9.61	9.61@9.63
July	9.57	9.57	9.49	9.50@9.52
August	9.37	9.38	9.32	9.32@9.33
September	8.83	8.83	8.74	8.74@8.75
October	8.49	8.49	8.41	8.41@
November	8.29	8.29	8.23	8.23@
December	8.28	8.28	8.29	8.29@8.30

LIVERPOOL, March 26.—Spot quiet; prices 2 points lower; American middling fair, 5.68; good middling, 5.52; middling, 5.36; low middling, 5.22; good ordinary, 5.10; ordinary, 4.98. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 5,000 American. Receipts, 17,000 bales, including 16,300 American. Futures opened quiet and closed quiet and steady; middling, good ordinary clause, March, 5.18@5.19; March and April, 5.18@5.19; April and May, 5.19@5.20; May and June, 5.21@5.22; June and July, 5.22; July and August, 5.22; August and September, 5.15@5.14; September and October, 4.78; October and November, 4.58@4.59; November and December, 4.52@4.53.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—After a little irregularity, following an easier opening, wheat ruled generally easy and closed net 4@4½c lower. The export trade was limited to 10 loads, all at this outports. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard Manitoba, 87c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 85¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 86c, and No. 1 Northern, New York, 86c, all prompt; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 83¾c, and No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 83¾c, both to arrive, shipment at opening of navigation; No. 2 red, New York, 79c, nominal.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—Wheat—No. 2 red cash, 67¾c; May, 67¾c; July, 65¾@65¾c; No. 2 hard, 69@73c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 39¼c; May, 39¼c; July, 38¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 32c, nominal; May, 32c; July, 29¼c; No. 2 white, 36@36½c.

MILWAUKEE, March 26.—Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 76¾@78c; No. 2 Northern, 75@76¾c; May, 72¾@72¾c. Rye—No. 1, 57½@72c. Barley—No. 2, 60c; sample, 42@45c. Corn—May, 45¾@45½c.

DULUTH, March 26.—Wheat, to arrive, No. 1 hard, 74¾c; No. 1 Northern, 73½c; No. 2 Northern, 71¾c; May, 75¾c; July, 79¾c. Oats—May, 28c.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 26.—Wheat — May, 72¾c; July, 73@73½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 76¾c; No. 1 Northern, 74¾c; No. 2 Northern, 72c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4@$4.20; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $3.30@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.05@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.85; Red Dog, straights, $3.10; rye to arrive, Fifty Pioneer, in cotton sacks, $3.10@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.25@$3.40. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $3.05@$3.10, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, $1.90@$1.95; coarse, $1.00@$1.05. Feed—Spring, prompt shipment, $20.50 to arrive, 200 lb, $19.50@$19.75; Spring bran, milling, $20.00@$20.50; in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $20@$20.50; linseed oil cake, $37; corn oil cake, $30@$30.50; linseed oil cake, $37; corn oil cake, $30@$30.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March				81
May	77 7-16	77 13-16	77 5-16	77¼
July	75⅝	75½	75¼	75¾
September				73¾
Corn—				
March	60	60	59½	60
April				60¾
May	46½	60 9-16	46½	46¾
July	46¼	46¾	45¾	46¾
September				48¾
Oats—				
May				38¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	72¾	73 1-16	72½	72¾
July	70	70¼	69¾	70
September	69¾	69⅞	69¾	69¾
Corn—				
May	43¼	43 9-16	43	43¼
July	43½	43¾	43¾	43¾
September	43½	43¾	43¾	43¾
Oats—				
May	33¾	33¾	32½	33
July	30½	30 15-16	30 5-16	30¾
September	29¼	29¾	29¼	29¼
Lard—				
May	$10.07½	$10.17½	$10.07½	$10.15
July	9.90	9.90	9.80	9.87½
Ribs—				
May	9.82½	9.90	9.82½	9.90
July	9.60	9.60	9.47½	9.60
Pork—				
May	17.00	18.10	17.00	18.10
July	17.07½	17.17½	17.05	17.17½

COFFEE.—The market was more active than recently, but the outlook for values remained weak and easy. At the close the market, while steady, was net unchanged to 10 points lower, with sales reported of about 34,700 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.10@4.15
April	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.10@4.15
May	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.10@4.20
June	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.20@4.30
July	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.30@4.40

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.25@$19; family, $19.50@$20; short clear, $18.50@$21.50. BEEF—Mess, $8.50@$10.50; family, $12@$13; extra India mess, $20@$22. BEEF HAMS—$23@$24. PICKLED BELLIES—Bacons, 9¾c; clear, 9¾c; 100 lb, 9¾c; 140 lb, 10¼c; 160 lb, 10¼@10¾c; 180 lb, 10¾c; 200 lb, 10¾c; 220 lb, 10¾c; clear bellies, smoking, 11¼@11½c; 10 lb, 10¼@10¾c; 12 lb, 10¼@10¾c; 14 lb, 10@10¼c; pickled shoulders, 6¾c; pickled hams, 11¼@11½c. LARD—Low-City, 8¾c; country, 8¾@8¾c. LARD—$10.50; city lard, $9.15@$9.40; refined lard, South America, $11; Continent, $10.65; Brazil, kegs, $12.25; compound, 7¼@8c. Stearine—Oleo, 9¼@10c; city lard stearine, 11c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine—Oil and machine bbls, 46@46½c. Tar—Pine bbls, $2.25@$2.30; oil bbls, $2.40. Resin—Common to good, strained, $2.30; D and E, $2.35; F, $2.40; G, $2.45; H, $2.60@$2.65; I, $2.75@$2.80; K, $3.15@$3.20; N, $3.50@$3.55; M, $3.60@$3.65; N, $4; W G, $4.25 and W W $4.30@$4.35.

SAVANNA

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Money firm, 3½ to 6 per cent. on call.

Stocks irregular.

Yesterday's stock market was as nearly at a balance as is practicable. Among active stocks changes in prices were about equally advances and declines, within a range about equally limited in either direction. Pennsylvania showed further depression under the effect of its new issue, and Metropolitan improved, presumably upon the disclosures in court regarding the motives of recent attacks upon this security. Without making any presumption upon the merits involved in this libel case while it is in court, it may be said that the incident serves both as an example of the attacks insiders sometimes suffer from outsiders, and as a complement and foil to the example mentioned below of the manner in which the tables are turned, and outsiders suffer from what may be called attacks by insiders.

The news of the day was unimportant and inconclusive during Exchange hours. The railway labor situation seemed better and the textile situation worse. The prospect of localising the New England operatives' strike grows smaller. The Bank of England statement is the reverse of our own. Its reserve increased actually, but requirements increased so much faster that the Bank's situation is not so good. The London telegram said that a bad impression was caused by the withdrawal of a round amount of gold for Argentina. It would become us to sympathize with this feeling, for, swollen as our Treasury gold is, it is far from being a fixture. Not only have we just sent half a million to Argentina ourselves. Those with memories will recall how a total as large as the Treasury now holds melted away upon demands our Treasury could no more resist than the Bank can retain its painfully acquired bullion. It is pleasant to remember to have passed that trial, and it is well to remember that there is no guarantee against its recurrence.

It was after Exchange hours that Secretary Shaw's refunding order became public property. It is a good answer to those who have been asking "what is there to put them up?" Nothing could put them up under the recently passed monetary conditions, and the probability of their continuance or deterioration. The disbursement of several millions of premiums upon the old bonds is a factor less important than the furnishing of a basis for increased note issues. Of course this will not "put them up," but it will permit intrinsic conditions to have natural effect. Then, nobody can fairly complain whether they go up or down. Nobody will be more interested to observe whether they go up, and how far they go, than those who have been cheerfully asking the above question.

Announcement was made that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company would not publish hereafter the monthly statements which would continue to be prepared for the company's use. Ordinarily such announcements precede an anticipated decline of earnings, but there is reason to doubt that this is true in this case. The flowers that bloom in the Spring do not grow more naturally and certainly than the Brooklyn Rapid Transit traffics in that season. And this year there are indications that the business both will be larger than usual and transported more cheaply, through economy of operation which should result from liberal expenditures. The action announced yesterday, however, is adapted to prevent the general public from benefiting by any such improvement in the company's condition. Fair notice is given that "insiders" consider such profits as their perquisite. Roads which cannot be made to pay dividends, may, nevertheless, be made to turn several honest pennies for those well informed. To be sure, there is a general demand for "publicity" for trusts, but this company, although practically a trust, is not called one. The law stipulates what information is good for the public to have about railways, and no more should be given. Of course the company now passes into the class of Amalgamated, Sugar, and such stocks. They are good things for those informed about them, and bad things for those compelled to guess about them. They are fitted for the purposes of those who are indifferent whether they bet on a horse race or on the price of stocks. People who dislike to be hoodwinked and are willing to share good and ill fortune with a corporation which is frank with investors, must look elsewhere on the list. They have notice that there is nothing for them in this proposition.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice pf	1	Met. Street Ry	1
Am. Locomotive	½	Minn. & St. L	2½
Am. Smelting	½	Nash., C. & St. L	½
Am. Sugar	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	8½
Anaconda Copper	2	Rubber Goods pf	1
B'klyn R. T.	½	St. Jo. & S. W. pf	½
Erie 1st pf	½	Southern Pacific	½
Erie 2d pf	½	Va. Iron, C. & C.	½
General Electric	1¾	Vulcan Detinning	¾
Lake Erie & West	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	½	Long Island	½
Am. Smelting pf	½	Louis. & Nash	1½
Am. Woolen pf	2	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Chi. G. W. pf	½	Nat. Lead of M. pf	1¾
Co., C. C. & St. L. pf	½	Pacific Mail	1
Col. So. 1st pf	1	Penn. R. R.	1¾
Col. So. 2d pf	1¼	Reading 2d pf	4
Corn Products pf	½	Rock Island pf	½
Del. & Hudson	1½	St. L. & S. W.	1½
Del. & R. G.	½	Southern Ry. pf	½
Detroit Union Ry	2	Twin City	½
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	U. S. Express	4
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	½	U. S. Rubber pf	½
Evans. & T. H.	1	Wis. Central pf	½
Mock. Valley pf	1¾		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

Adams Exp. 4s	1	Minn. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	1¾
B'klyn Ferry 5s	1	Mob. & O. gen. 4s	1¼

There were no declines.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 26	550,970
To date this year	39,200,782
Corresponding date last year	39,242,457

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 26	$1,922,500
To date this year	$175,302,700
Corresponding date last year	$240,405,700

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Chicle Company preferred stock.
Butte and Boston Mining Company.
Hall Signal Company common and preferred stocks.
National Biscuit Company common stock.
North American Company for subscriptions to new stock.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company on preferred stock.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Louis Brothers Company.
Anargyros Company.

FEATURES OF THE MARKET.

The movement of prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday was highly irregular, with some issues up and some down, but with no general tendency. It was the opinion of many usually good observers that the market, as the saying is, "wanted to go up," but was held in check by professional operations and by the persistent weakness in Pennsylvania on what looked to be selling of a substantial character. The market, in short, was declared to be "wet blanketed" by Pennsylvania and running counter to what was its apparent disposition. Yet the mere fact that at the end of the day more active stocks were up than down was regarded as hopeful, the majority of declines being in usually inactive stocks.

Generally there had been expectation before the opening that the heavy selling movement which had set in shortly before the close on Wednesday would be continued and that materially lower prices would show in the early trading. The fact that London sent over lower prices before the opening here encouraged this belief. It was a matter of surprise, therefore, when the market instead of opening weak was rather inclined to strength at the outset, with an astonishing scarcity of stock offering and little pressing for sale. The most disappointed people were the bears who had hoped to cover on the expected weakness. Nothing disheartened, they attacked the list, and, after forcing some declines, gravely announced that they had opened the market up in order to sell it. However this be, there was considerable resistance to the pressure, and in the end the market enjoyed a good rally, though not all of it maintained.

The truth is that at the present range of values there seems to be a kind of speculative dead-lock. Professional bears are not disposed to sell at this level, while the bulls seem for their part to be satisfied with their present holdings pending a clearing up of the general financial situation. That this is as yet none too certain is evidenced by the continuing loss of money by the banks, the loss thus far this week being nearly $2,500,000. There is some offset to this by the expected $8,000,000 to be paid here by the Government on Philippine account. Beyond this money loss, it may be said, there was no important development yesterday. The practical adjustment of the New Haven difficulty was negatively helpful, in that it removed what at one time threatened to be a serious menace to the situation.

Business was again badly distributed, with only thirteen issues traded in to the extent of 10,000 shares or more each, and with two of these—Pennsylvania and Copper—contributing two-fifths of the entire market transactions. In respect to Pennsylvania there is little to be added to what has already been said in these columns. The main reason for the selling of the stock—much of it for the long account—is, not any doubt of the ability of the company to maintain dividends or of the needs of the company for the improvements and extensions planned, but solely because of a consideration of the issue from a stock market standpoint. With some $83,000,000 additional stock coming on the market, there is, it is argued, just that much more to be absorbed, protected, or "taken care of"—however it be designated—with a consequent tying up of capital at a time when the money market can ill-afford it. Houses with Philadelphia connections continue to be prominent as sellers.

Coming to Amalgamated Copper, that issue gave the Street a mild exhibition of fireworks, with the price at one time breaking to 66½ from the opening at 68, later rallying to 69 and finally closing at 68¼. Almost all Wall Street heard early in the day a big stop loss order at 67—not less than 5,000 shares—was to be "gunned for," and that the stock would certainly break that figure. It did—and when it did the "stopped" stock was sold. That seemed to have been the turning point for the day, for thereafter the issue rallied easily, with certain speculative insiders credited with the buying. During the day a number of trade authorities were quoted as saying that the trade position is still very strong.

"It is an acknowledged fact," declares one broker (lately conservatively bearish) in a bulletin to his customers, "that the greatest blocks of stock are held by the big people. So far the market has gone down 20 or 30 points on 'piking' operations of the local talent around Wall Street. None of the big men has sold. If they start to sell you will see what can be considered real liquidation.

An interest identified with the present control of Louisville and Nashville was credited with the selling of Louisville. This individual is the head of a reputed pool in the stock and is declared to be desirous of forcing out a weak bull following. In some parts of the Street there was a disposition to regard some of the sales as due to fear of developments at the hearing before the Investigating commission to-day when John W. Gates and John Skelton Williams, President of the Seaboard, will testify.

The Street did not take kindly to the announced intention of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit management to abandon publication of its monthly statements of earnings. Some selling was reported by interests who only recently announced that they were owners of the stock "for a long pull."

The belief grows that there is an extensive short interest in Metropolitan who may find it rather difficult to cover. The stock advanced easily over a point yesterday on very limited transactions, showing little stock available for market purposes.

There is reason to believe that the old Berwind pool is accumulating the Atchison issues at this level, encouraged by the excellent earnings reported by the system—and perhaps in anticipation of a deal involving the property. It was matter of comment that the stocks yesterday were among the strongest on the list.

Some short covering was in evidence in New York Central following Mr. Vanderbilt's denial that there is to be any change in the control of the property. A story current in the Street during the day was that the forthcoming new stock will be offered to stockholders at par. This lacks official confirmation.

The late selling of St. Paul was on the announcement that the regular monthly meeting of the Directors had not been held because of no quorum. This disposed of the rumor of action on the proposed new stock and put all talk of rights out of the question.

Pool manipulation was apparent in Southern Pacific. It looked as if the object was to facilitate the marketing of stock.

London did little on this market yesterday, but what it did was on the buying side. All told, about 7,000 shares were taken.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE.

At the meeting of the Directors of the American Locomotive Company yesterday, when the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. was declared on the preferred stock, a statement of earnings for the nine months ending March 31 (this month's figures being partly estimated) was submitted, showing a total of $23,956,345, an increase of $4,859,607 over the same period last year.

At the meeting the following statement was made by President Callaway:

"Since the organization of the company, in June, 1901, more than $2,000,000 has been expended in the erection of new buildings and the purchase of new tools and equipment. The output shows an increase of 35 per cent. since the organization of the company, and the work of still further enlarging the capacity of the plant by the purchase of property, new tools, and equipment is steadily maintained. Although badly handicapped by delays in receiving material, deliveries are being made substantially on time, and in many instances the dates promised for shipment have been anticipated.

"Within the last two months orders have been received for over 600 locomotives. All of the eight plants of the company, employing more than 16,000 men, are running night and day."

MONEY MARKET SITUATION.

The feature of the local money market yesterday was the loss reported by the banks to the Sub-Treasury on Wednesday, the figures totaling $1,320,000. This loss is accounted for as follows: Sub-Treasury credit at Clearing House, $378,000; customs, $539,000; miscellaneous payments over the counter, $403,000. The $500,000 gold sent to South America came out of the banks and not out of the Sub-Treasury and is not included in this loss.

It is for this reason that many people in the Street are inclined to look for a bad bank statement on Saturday, the known loss by the banks during the week totaling nearly $2,500,000, with, it is understood, little relief to be expected from inferior shipments.

It is a noticeable fact that despite yesterday's loss money continues relatively easy, with the call figure yesterday at no time above 6 per cent. and in the late afternoon falling to as low as 3½ per cent. This may probably be accounted for on the ground that the banks had advance knowledge of the refunding action to be taken by the Government.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Birmingham (Ala.) dispatches stating that the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company is now closing the biggest month's business it has had in its history.

Listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of $521,000 additional preferred and $97,500 additional common stock of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company.

Advices from Albany that the Buffalo and Susquehanna Railway Company has received the approval of the State Railroad Commission of the issuance of a first mortgage on its properties for $6,000,000.

Reports that the deal by which the Syracuse Rapid Transit Company buys the Syracuse, Lakeside and Baldwinsville Railway has been closed.

Dispatches from Plattsburg, N. Y., stating that the season of navigation on Lake Champlain has opened, it being the earliest season since 1871, and, with that exception, the earliest since 1848.

Rumors current that an effort is being made to form a combination of the various bar iron mills of the Middle West, under the name of the American Rolling Mill Corporation, with headquarters at Muncie, Ind.

Statement that the Fort Wayne Traction Company of Fort Wayne, Ind., capitalized at $2,000,000, has been sold by Cleveland parties to a syndicate.

Wheeling advices that a plant for the manufacture of steel cars under patents owned in Pittsburg is to be built in the first-named city at a cost of over $1,000,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 3½@6 per cent., with the last loan at 3½ per cent. The majority of the day's loans was made at 5½ per cent.

Time money, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5½@5¾ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¾@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6¼ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $204,619,232; balances, $8,706,665; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $287,063.

Money on call in London, 3½@4 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, short bills, 3¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝@3 11-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was very quiet: Posted rates were 4.84½@4.85 for sixty days and 4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business: Sixty days, 4.83⅝@4.83¾; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.87⅝.

Commercial bills were $4.83@$4.84. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅞ less 1-16 and 5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 1-16 and 95@95 1-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 premium; selling, 1-16 discount. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. St. Louis—10@15c premium. Louisville—Par. Cincinnati—Par. Pittsburg—25@35c nominal.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, March 27.—In its City article to-day The Times says a large amount of money due to the Bank of England was renewed yesterday. Discount rates were very firm.

The Bank of England return shows that the gold imports have been offset to some extent by the expansion of note circulation. The reserve is only £127,000 higher, at £27,309,000. Its proportion to current liabilities has fallen 1⅝ per cent.

The Bank yesterday bought £41,000 bar gold, and reported the withdrawal of 340,000 sovereigns for South America.

The Stock Exchange yesterday was quite inactive as regards new business, owing to the approach of the settlement. The tone was generally dull in sympathy with consols, which were again sold chiefly by weak bulls. They closed a quarter of a point down at 90 3-16. Home rails were comparatively steady.

American rails relapsed in the afternoon, the final prices being midway between the highest and the lowest reached in the course of the day. Canadians were flat.

Foreigns were flat owing to heavy Paris sales. Spaniards and Rio Tintos were freely offered on French account. South Africans were irregular and dull.

Silver bars were unaltered in price. The close in the silver market was steady.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, March 26.—Preparations for month's-end requirements tended to increase the monetary stringency to-day, notwithstanding the release of £2,000,000 as the result of the redemption of Treasury bills. Discounts were almost at a standstill.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were idle, and there was an indisposition to deal freely in view of the nearness of the settlement. Consols were easier. Home rails were unsettled, but in some instances they made a fractional recovery. Americans opened depressed and mostly below parity. Southern Pacific was particularly weak. The rumored change in the control of the New York Central Railroad rendered holders of its stock nervous. Americans closed quiet and fairly steady. Canadian Pacific was flat. Spanish 4s fell 2¾ points on the resignation of Finance Minister Villaverde and reports of the serious illness of King Alfonso. Rio Tintos were weak.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 90 3-16; consols for account, 90 5-16; Anaconda, 5⅞; Atchison, 83⅝; Atchison preferred, 99½; Baltimore and Ohio, 94⅜; Canadian Pacific, 132¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47⅛; Chicago Great Western, 25; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 173; De Beers, 22⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 37½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 80; Erie, 35⅝; Erie first preferred, 68; Erie second preferred, 54⅛; Illinois Central, 142; Louisville and Nashville, 123; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26; New York Central, 139; Norfolk and Western, 72¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 97¼; Ontario and Western, 31; Pennsylvania, 72½; Rand Mines, 11; Reading, 30¼; Reading first preferred, 45; Reading second preferred, 36½; Southern Railway, 32½; Southern Railway preferred, 97; Southern Pacific, 69⅜; Union Pacific, 93¼; Union Pacific preferred, 93; United States Steel, 37; United States Steel preferred, 88⅞; Wabash, 20; Wabash preferred, 61⅛.

Bar silver dull, 23 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 3½@3¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 11-16@3¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅝@3 11-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 34.10; Lisbon, 22.50.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £41,000. The sum of £340,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 26.—Prices on the Bourse opened weak to-day. Spanish 4s fell four points, owing to the resignation of Finance Minister Villaverde, coupled with the proximity of the settlement. This depressed the whole list, but later repurchases caused a partial recovery and stocks closed with a better tone. Internationals were fairly strong, especially rentes, and closed substantially firmer. Rio Tintos were offered freely at first on dispiriting news from New York, but they recovered owing to the steadiness of copper, which was due to repurchases for English account. Other industrials were easier. Kaffirs were firm.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes 98 for the account. Exchange on London 25f 17c for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 67,900,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 26,925,000f, gold in hand decreased 75,000f, bills discounted increased 6,550,000f, and silver in hand increased 1,150,000f.

BERLIN, March 26.—The feature of the trading on the Boerse to-day was a sharp decline in Spanish 4s, owing to the Ministerial crisis in Madrid. Home funds were firm, locals were freely maintained, and Sugar was flat.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 50¾ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 26.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £127,000, circulation increased £419,000, bullion increased £546,324, other securities increased £1,825,000, other deposits increased £182,000, public deposits increased £1,725,000, notes reserve increased £102,000, and Government securities were unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 47.32 per cent., as compared with 48.73 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 26.—Loaning rates are easier, but no material reductions have been made. The slack demand for loans is the reason for the easier tone. Clearing House rate, 4½ per cent.; New York funds, 10 cents discount; call loans, 5@5½ per cent.; time money, 5¼@5¾ per cent; exchanges, $19,403,381; balances, $4,319,000. Sterling exchange is dull and unchanged.

Stocks were dull. New York sold Amalgamated in this market, but the rest of the coppers were quiet and rather heavy. Dominion Iron went down to 30, but rallied later.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
130	Atchison	81½	80¾	81½
25	Atchison pf	97½	97⅜	97⅜
23	Boston Elevated	148	148	148
4	*Boston & Albany	258	258	258
3	*Boston & Maine	188	187	187
90	Boston & Maine pf	175½	175½	175½
1	Conn. & Passumpsic pf	170	170	170
1	*Fitchburg pf	141½	141½	141½
215	Mass. Electric	34	34	34
25	Mass. Electric pf	91⅜	91	91⅜
109	N. Y., N. H. & H.	211	210	210¾
5	*Old Colony	200	200	200
100	Pere Marquette	80	80	80
105	*Union Pacific	90⅜	90⅛	90⅜
35	*Union Pacific pf	90¼	90¼	90¼
105	*West End	94	93	93
200	Wisconsin Central	25	25	25

TELEPHONES.

537	*American	163⅜	162¾	163
3	N. E.	139	138½	139
4	Western	22½	22½	22½

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chem.	23½	23½	23½
133	*Am. Ag. Chem. pf	80	79	79
456	*Am. Sugar	125¼	124½	125¼
43	Am. Sugar pf	121½	121	121
109	Am. Woolen pf	79	78¾	78
1,470	Dom. Iron & Steel	31½	30	30¾
5	*General Electric	192	192	192
1,063	Mass. Gas	46	45¾	45¾
358	Mass. Gas pf	84¾	84½	84½
5	Reece Buttonhole			6¾
46	*Swift Pack. & Prov	120	119	119
101	United Fruit	105¾	105¼	105½
2	*United Shoe Machine	40½	40¼	40½
210	*Un. Shoe Machine pf	30¾	30¾	30¾
10	U. S. Leather	12¾	12¾	12¾
138	*U. S. Steel	36⅜	36	36⅜
99	†U. S. Steel pf	87	86	86¾
335	U. S. Steel pf., rights	25c	25c	25c

MINING.

355	Adventure	10⅜	10	10⅜
1,875	Allouez	1¼	1	1¼
15,022	Amalgamated	69	66⅝	68¼
50	Am. Zinc	11	11	11
80	Anaconda	28½	28¼	28⅝
310	Arcadian	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
895	Atlantic	13	12	13
510	Bingham	83½	83	83½
11	Calumet & Hecla	528	526	528
1,175	Centennial	27⅞	26½	27⅜
710	Cons. Mercur	1⅝	1 9-16	1⅝
4,050	Copper Range	88	86	87
195	Daly-West	42	42	42
885	*Dominion Coal	114½	113	110
380	Elm River	4	3⅞	3 15-16
210	Franklin	11⅝	11¼	11½
345	Isle Royale	13	13	13
435	Mass	10¼	10	10¼
225	Mayflower	2	2	2
267	Mohawk	84½	83	84
1,140	Montreal & Boston	1⅝	1½	1½
30	Old Colony	2	2	2
25	Old Dominion	19	19	19
285	Osceola	70	70	70
260	Parrot	31	30½	30⅝
50	Phoenix	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
40	Quincy	116	116	116
300	Rhode Island	3	3	3
50	Santa Fe	2½	2½	2½
310	Shawnon	13	12⅝	12
50	Tamarack	165	160	160
100	Tri-Mountain	94	94	94
130	Trinity	11	10⅝	10⅝
515	U. S. Coal & Oil	15½	15	15⅜
1,725	U. S. Mining	24¾	24	24⅝
1,700	Utah	20	28	28
280	Victoria	7¼	7	7
1,970	Winona	11⅝	11	11⅝
40	*Wolverine	74	73	74
800	Wyandotte	2½	2	2

British Columbia, 5 bid, 5¼ asked.
*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—Dullness and irregularity characterized the session of the Stock Exchange to-day. The weakness in Pennsylvania Railroad caused a feeling of depression in the Street, but there was no noticeable increase in liquidation, except in United Gas, which declined a full point. Pennsylvania convertible 3½s sold 2¼ per cent. below the last previous sale. The initial sale of Lehigh Valley Traction 4s was made at 75; subsequent transactions were made at 65. These securities were the weak points in the market. Bell Telephone rose 1, and Consolidated Lake Superior preferred ½. Other changes were unimportant.

Total sales, 17,577 shares and $70,100 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
75	American Cement	8	7½	7½
50	Bell Telephone	78½	78½	78½
513	Cambria Steel	24¾	24¼	24¾
2,300	Con. Lake Superior	5 5-16	5 1-16	5 5-16
102	Con. Lake Superior pf	20	19¾	20
202	Elec. Co. of America	9¼	9	9
800	Erie	35⅞	34⅝	35
20	Ins. Co. of N. America	34½	34½	34½
2,190	Lehigh Valley	44	43½	43⅝
1	Lehigh Navigation	74	74	74
120	Minehill Co	3	3	3
17	Nesquehoning Valley	50¼	50¼	50¼
1,504	Pennsylvania	71	69¾	70
13	Philadelphia Traction	97⅝	97½	97⅝
1,757	Philadelphia Electric	6 15-16	6⅞	6 15-16
135	Philadelphia Co	46¼	46	46
200	Philadelphia Rapid T	14	14	14
5,610	Reading	29¾	29 5-16	29 9-16
100	Southern Pacific	64¼	64¼	64½
4,163	United Gas Imp. Co	109	106	106
162	Union Traction	47¾	47	47
440	U. S. Steel	36¼	36	36¼
10	U. S. Steel pf	86½	86½	86½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Local issues were very dull, with few changes worth mentioning. Title and Trust had support that took the stock up a point, and Diamond Match improved. The rest of the list seemed to have Spring fever.

Time and call loans, 5½ to 6 per cent. New York exchange sold at 10 cents premium.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
700	American Can	5	4⅞	4⅞
300	American Can pf	44¾	44¾	44¾
250	Am. Shipbuilding	40	40	40
50	Chicago Pneu. Tool	70	70	70
65	Chicago Title & Trust	105	104	105
7	Diamond Match	137½	137½	137½
10	Lake Street Elevated	26	26	26
637	National Biscuit	46¾	46¾	46¾
155	National Biscuit pf	106	105¾	106
250	National Carbon	25	25	25
25	Street's Stable Car pf	85	85	85
70	Swift & Co.	120	119¾	119¾
100	United Box board	4¾	4¾	4¾
350	United Box board pf	81	80¾	80¾
100	United States Steel	36	36	36
100	West Chicago	85	85	85

BONDS.

$1,000	Metropolitan Elevated 4s			90¼
1,000	Northwestern Elevated 4s			93⅝
4,000	North Chicago 1st 5s, (1909)			99½

Mortgage and Trust Election.

At the election of officers of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company yesterday Clark Williams was chosen Vice President in place of Arthur Turnbull, resigned. Edward T. Perrine was elected Treasurer; Calvert Brewer, Secretary, and Carl G. Rasmus, Assistant Secretary.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The outside market continued yesterday to move within narrow limits, and with the exception of Pennsylvania rights the day's totals were in all cases relatively small. Prices were irregular, recoveries occurring in some parts of the list, while in other issues further losses were added to those recorded during the first part of the week. The beginning of trading in Pennsylvania rights was practically the only event sufficiently interesting to demand attention, and the trading in other parts of the market was followed with very little care. Among the copper stocks, which a short time ago were among the most prominent issues, there was not much activity, and prices were generally inclined to sag.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD rights, representing the privilege of the stockholders to subscribe to 5¾ per cent. of their holdings in new stock at $60 a share, were first quoted yesterday. The opening sales were made at 4½, and the subsequent trading brought about a decline to 3⅜. Over 30,000 of the rights were dealt in on the decline. The fall in the quotation was the natural result of the weakness of the stock on the Exchange, where Pennsylvania sold from 141¼ at the opening down to 139¼, closing at 139¾.

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NEW ORLEANS RAILWAY common was again traded in to the extent of 1,000 shares. No transactions were reported in the bonds, but they were offered down to 73 without bringing out a bid. The lowest price at which the bonds have thus far sold is 75. This figure was reached about a week ago, and since then there have been no sales, although the bonds have been offered lower each day. As far as can be learned the weakness of the bonds is due to nothing more than general market conditions, which of late have not been favorable for new issues such as those of the New Orleans Railway. At 73, the bonds are offered 20 points below the best price at which they have sold since they were placed in the market. Despite the weakness in the bonds the common stock closed strong, being bid up to 14 after selling at 13.

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The principal transactions in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Am. Banknote	58	58	58
200	Am. Barrel & Package	56	56	56
200	Am. Can	8	8	8
400	Am. Can pf	44⅞	44⅛	44⅞
350	Am. DeForest Wireless	11	10¾	11
3,700	Am. Elevated	¼	⅛	¼
2	Am. Light & Traction	58½	58½	58½
100	Am. Light & Trac. pf	98½	98½	98½
1,200	Bay State Gas	⅝	5-16	⅝
200	British Columbia Cop	5¼	5¼	5¼
300	Con. Refrigerating	6	4¾	5
100	Central Foundry	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Deadwood Quarts	2¼	2¼	2¼
400	Electric Vehicle	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
100	Electric Vehicle pf	13½	13½	13½
100	Electro-Pneumatic	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,000	Erie rights	1-32	1-32	1-32
1,000	Greene Con. Copper	25	24¾	24¾
10	Havana Tobacco	49¼	49¼	49¼
270	Int. Mer. Marine	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛
20	Int. Mer. Marine pf	38⅛	38⅜	38⅛
66	International Salt	13	13	13
200	Kitchener Mining	¾	¾	¾
100	Lanston Monotype	10½	10½	10½
750	Mont. & Bos. Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
60	N. Y. Transportation	9	9	9
1,900	Northern Securities	105⅜	105	105
1,000	New Orleans Ry.	13¾	13	13
10	Ohio Electric	46	46	46
32,643	Pennsylvania rights	4¼	3⅜	3¾
10	Standard Oil	678	675	678
500	Tennessee Copper	37	36	36
300	Tonopah Mining	7⅞	7½	7⅞
50	Union Copper	2⅞	2½	2½
425	United States L. & H.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1,700	United States S. rights	¼	¼	¼
650	White Knob Copper	10¼	10	10

Gas Companies.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
	Amer. Light & Traction	57	56	56
	Buffalo Gas	7¼	6¾	7¼
	Cent. Union Gas pf. 5s	108	130	108
	Columbus Gas 5s	106	106	106
	Con. Gas. of N. J. 5s	88	91	86
	Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	100	102	100
	Denver Gas	70	70	70
	Denver Gas 5s	70	72	69
	Indianapolis Gas	90	86	89
	Indianapolis Gas 5s	105	107	105
	Mutual Gas	320	320	320
	New Amsterdam Gas 5s	103½	103½	103½
	N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	113	114	113
	N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. Con. 5s	108	111	108
	Northern Union 5s	104½	108	104½
	St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	97½	95
	St. Paul Gas 5s	99	99	98
	Standard Gas, N. Y.	131	131	
	Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	152½	152½	
	Standard Gas 1st 5s	115	117	115
	Syracuse Gas 5s	93½	93½	93½

Ferry Companies.

	Brooklyn Ferry	12	14	12
	East River Ferry	80	85	80

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, March 26, 1903.

Sales.	Previous Close.	Open.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
200	18	200	Allis-Chalmers Co	18½	18½	18	18	−⅛
89,765	69½	69½	*Amal. Copper Co	69	69	68¾	68¾	+⅛
600	40¾	600	Am. Car & F. Co	40¾	40¾	40¼	40¼	−½
100	90	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	+½
200	7⅛	200	*Am. Ice Co	7¼	7¼	7	7	−⅛
110	33	110	*Am. Ice Co. pf	33	33	33	33	+1
100	15½	100	*Am. Linseed Co	15½	15½	15½	15½	+½
1,200	27½	1,200	*Am. Locomo. Co	27½	28	27½	28	+½
100	94½	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	−½
800	8¾	800	*Am. Malting Co	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	−¼
1,500	22	1,500	*Am. Malting Co. pf	21½	21½	20½	20½	−¾
2,500	48¾	2,500	*Am. S. & R. Co	47½	48¾	47½	48½	+⅛
100	95	100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	−½
4,800	125¼	4,800	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	125	125⅝	124½	125⅛	+⅛
200	79	200	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	78	78	77	77	−2
1,900	120	1,900	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	114¾	116	114	119	+4
19,325	81¼	19,325	Atch., Top. & S. F	81	81½	80½	81¼	+¼
1,400	97¾	1,400	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	96	98	97¾	97¾	+1
15,900	92	15,900	Baltimore & Ohio	91½	92⅝	91½	91½	+⅛
6,300	65¾	6,300	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	65¼	65⅞	65¼	65¼	+½
7,200	129¾	7,200	Canadian Pacific	129¾	129¾	128¾	129¾	...
2,800	46¾	2,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	46	46¾	45¾	46¾	+⅛
600	22	600	Chicago & Alton	22	22⅝	21½	22	−⅛
900	68¾	900	Chi. & Alton pf	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¾	−⅛
1,200	24½	1,200	Chicago Great West	24¼	24½	24	24½	−⅛
200	79½	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	80	80	79¾	79¾	−⅛
100	40	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	−⅛
31,500	164¾	31,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	165	165¾	164¾	164¾	−⅛
300	16¾	300	Chicago Term. Trans	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	−½
200	92	200	C., C., C. & St. L	91½	91½	91½	91½	+⅛
100	119	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	115	115	115	115	−4
500	66¼	500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	66¼	66¼	66	66	−¼
1,000	26¼	1,000	Colorado & Southern	25⅞	26¼	25¾	26¼	+⅛
400	65	400	Col. & Southern 1st pf	65	65	65	65	−1
100	41	100	Col. & Southern 2d pf	40	40	40	40	−1¼
207	207	500	Consolidated Gas	207	207	207	207	...
900	34½	900	Corn Products Co	34	34½	33¾	34½	+½
215	84	215	Corn Products Co. pf	84	84	84	84	−½
600	169	600	Delaware & Hudson	168½	168½	168¼	168½	−½
500	37¾	500	Denver & Rio Grande	36¾	37¼	36¾	36¾	−½
100	86	100	Denver & R. G. pf	86	86	86	86	...
100	156	100	Detroit Southern	154	154	154	154	−¾
700	79¾	888	Detroit United Ry	81½	81½	80	80	−2
200	31½	200	*Distillers Securities	31	31½	31	31½	+½
515	15¾	515	*Dul., S. S. & At	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	−⅛
100	25	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	24	24	24	24	−½
18,800	35¼	18,800	Erie	34½	35¾	34¾	35¼	−⅛
1,500	67	1,500	Erie 1st pf	66½	67	66½	67	+½
400	53¾	400	Erie 2d pf	52¾	53	52¾	53	+½
200	65¾	200	Evans. & T. H	65	65	65	65	−1
168	168	100	General Electric	192¾	192¾	192¾	192¾	+1¾
97	97	200	Hocking Valley pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	−1¼
2,550	138¼	2,550	Illinois Central	138¼	138¾	138	138¾	...
300	16¾	300	Internat. Paper	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	−¾
100	37¼	100	Iowa Central	37	37	37	37	...
100	65	100	Iowa Central pf	65	65	65	65	...
200	38	200	Keokuk & D. M	38½	38½	38½	38½	+¼
400	42¾	200	Lake Erie & West	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	+⅝
300	115	300	Lake Erie & West. pf	115¾	115¾	115	115	−¾
100	73	100	Long Island	73	73	73	73	...
100	119	9,500	Louisville & Nashville	120	120	118	118¾	−1¼
7,600	139	7,600	Manhattan Elevated	138¾	139½	138¼	138¾	−¼
2,800	135¾	2,800	*Met. Street Railway	136	136	134½	135¼	−¾
3,200	27	3,200	Mexican Central	27¼	27½	26¾	27	+¼
200	101	100	Minn. & St. Louis	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	+2¼
1,770	71	1,770	M., St. P. & S. S. M	70	70½	70	70½	+½
100	25¾	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	...
200	55¾	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	55½	55¾	55½	55½	−¼
12,800	107¾	12,800	Missouri Pacific	107¼	108¾	107¼	107¾	+¾
100	106	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L	107	107	107	107	+¼
100	47	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	−¼
200	23¾	200	*Nat. Lead Co	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+⅛
500	18¾	500	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	18½	18¾	18½	18¾	+⅛
100	35	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	−⅛
160	160	200	*New York Air Brake	159	159½	150	150½	+3½
14,150	135¾	14,150	New York Central	135½	136¾	134½	135¾	...
3,800	30¾	3,800	N. Y. Ont. & West	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¼	...
8,400	70¾	8,400	Norfolk & Western	70¾	71	70¾	70¾	...
400	102¼	400	*North American	102	102¼	102	102¼	+¼
200	64	200	Pacific Coast	63½	65	63½	65	...
100	37½	100	Pacific Mail	36	36	36	36	−1
112,700	142¾	112,700	Pennsylvania R. R	141¾	143¾	139¾	140¾	−1⅝
400	102¼	400	People's Gas, Chicago	102	102¼	102	102¼	+⅛
200	62	200	Pressed Steel Car	61¾	62	61¾	62	...
900	56	900	Pressed Steel Car pf	55	56	55	55	−1
100	33¾	100	Railway Steel Spring	33¼	33¾	33¼	33½	+¼
18,600	58¾	18,600	Reading	58¼	59¼	58¼	58¾	...
600	84¼	600	Reading 1st pf	84	84	84	84	...
100	70	100	Reading 2d pf	70	70	70	70	−¼
600	20¾	600	*Rep. Iron & Steel	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼	+⅝
200	77¾	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	77½	77¾	77½	77¾	...
20,000	44¾	20,000	Rock Island Co	43¾	44¾	43¾	44¼	+¼
1,900	76¾	1,900	Rock Island Co. pf	76	76	75¾	76	−⅛
110	78	110	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co. pf	78	78	78	78	+1
200	79	200	St. L. & San Fran	79	79	79	79	...
100	70	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	70	70	70	70	+½
100	24¼	100	St. Louis Southw	24¼	24½	24¼	24½	+½
900	57	900	St. Louis Southw. pf	57	57	56	57	+½
90,500	63¾	90,500	Southern Pacific	63¾	64¾	62¾	64	+¼
4,200	31¾	4,200	Southern Ry.	31¾	32½	31¾	32	+⅛
400	92	400	Southern Ry. pf	92	92½	92	92½	+⅛
5,000	66¼	5,000	Tennessee Coal & Iron	65¾	66¾	65¾	66¾	+⅛
1,400	37¾	1,400	Texas & Pacific	37¾	37¾	37¼	37¼	−⅛
1000	35	1000	Texas Pacific Land Tr. 10 A	35	35	35	35	...
100	26¼	100	Tol., St. L. & West	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	...
350	114¾	350	Twin City R. T	115	115	114½	114½	−½
39,721	91¼	39,721	Union Pacific	90¾	91¾	90¾	91¼	+½
158	91	158	Union Pacific pf	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	−¼
100	135	100	United States Express	131	131	131	131	−4
1,200	124¾	1,200	*United States Leather	124¼	125¾	123¾	125¼	+⅝
500	91¼	500	*U. S. Leather pf	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	...
700	23	700	U. S. Realty & Con	22¾	23¾	22¾	23	+⅛
800	68	800	U. S. Realty & Con. pf	67¾	67¾	67¼	67¼	−⅞
120	52¼	120	U. S. Rubber pf	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	−⅞
8,900	51	8,900	U. S. Steel	50¾	51¾	50¾	51¼	+⅛
3,200	96½	3,200	U. S. Steel pf	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¾	+⅛
4,947	3	4,947	U. S. Steel pf. rts	¾	¾	¾	¾	...
700	62	700	Va.-Caro. Chemical	61¾	62¾	61¾	62¾	+⅛
200	37	200	Va.-Iron, Coal & Coke	36¾	37¾	36¾	36¾	+⅛
400		400	Vulcan Detinning	30	30	30	30	...
650	25¾	650	Wabash	25¼	25¾	25¼	25¾	...
10,600	50	10,600	Wabash pf	50¾	50¾	49¾	50	+⅛
400	34	400	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	33¾	33¾	33	33	−⅛
500	25	500	Wisconsin Central	25	25	25	25	−⅛
200	49¾	200	Wisconsin Central pf	48¾	49¾	48¾	48¾	−⅞
350,879			*Unlisted. †From last previous sale.					

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Thursday, March 26, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
81,900	Amal. Copper	69	69¾	68¾	69¾
60	Am. Car & F. Co	39¾	40	39¾	40
20	Am. Ice Co	7¼	7¼	7	7
100	Am. Locomotive	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
100	Am. Smelting	47¾	48	47¾	48
3,200	Am. Sugar	124¾	125¾	124¾	125
1,400	Balt. & Ohio	91¾	92¼	91¾	91¾
2,100	Brook. Rap. Tr	65¾	65¾	65¼	65¼
340	Canadian Pac	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾
200	Ches. & Ohio	46	46¾	46	46¾
100	Chi. Gt. West	24	24⅝	24	24¼
15,100	C., M. & St. P	164¾	165¾	164¾	164¾
100	Col. Fuel	66	66	65¾	66
100	Col. Southern	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
10	Del. & Rio G	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
3,670	Erie	35	35¾	34¾	35
50	Erie 1st pf	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
80	Ill. Central	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾
700	Louis. & Nash	120	120	118	119¾
600	Manhattan	139¾	139¾	138¾	138¾
350	Met. Street	135¾	136	134¾	135¾
100	Mex. Central	27	27	26¾	26¾
6,160	Mo. Pacific	107¾	108	107¼	107¾
100	Nat. R. R. Mex. 1st	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
1,250	N. Y. Central	136¾	136¾	134½	135¾
100	N. Y. Ont. & W	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
200	Norfolk & W	70¾	71	70¾	70¾
100	North American	102	102¼	102	102¼
100	Pacific Coast	63½	65	63½	65
100	Pacific Mail	36	36	36	36
15,100	Penn. R. R	141¾	143¾	139¾	140¾
100	People's Gas, Chicago	102	102¼	102	102¼
100	Pressed Steel Car	61¾	62	61¾	62
100	Pressed Steel Car pf	55	56	55	55
100	Railway Steel Spring	33¼	33¾	33¼	33½
18,600	Reading	58¼	59¼	58¼	58¾
600	Reading 1st pf	84	84	84	84
100	Reading 2d pf	70	70	70	70
600	Rep. Iron & Steel	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼
200	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	77½	77¾	77½	77¾
20,000	Rock Island Co	43¾	44¾	43¾	44¼
1,900	Rock Island Co. pf	76	76	75¾	76
110	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co. pf	78	78	78	78
200	St. L. & San Fran	79	79	79	79
100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	70	70	70	70
100	St. Louis Southw	24¼	24½	24¼	24½
900	St. Louis Southw. pf	57	57	56	57
90,500	Southern Pacific	63¾	64¾	62¾	64
4,200	Southern Ry.	31¾	32½	31¾	32
400	Southern Ry. pf	92	92½	92	92½
5,000	Tennessee Coal & Iron	65¾	66¾	65¾	66¾
1,400	Texas & Pacific	37¾	37¾	37¼	37¼
100	Tol., St. L. & West	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
350	Twin City R. T	115	115	114½	114½
39,721	Union Pacific	90¾	91¾	90¾	91¼
158	Union Pacific pf	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
100	United States Express	131	131	131	131
1,200	*United States Leather	124¼	125¾	123¾	125¼
500	*U. S. Leather pf	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
700	U. S. Realty & Con	22¾	23¾	22¾	23
800	U. S. Realty & Con. pf	67¾	67¾	67¼	67¼
120	U. S. Rubber pf	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
8,900	U. S. Steel	50¾	51¾	50¾	51¼
3,200	U. S. Steel pf	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¾
4,947	U. S. Steel pf. rts	¾	¾	¾	¾
700	Va.-Caro. Chemical	61¾	62¾	61¾	62¾
200	Va.-Iron, Coal & Coke	36¾	37¾	36¾	36¾
400	Vulcan Detinning	30	30	30	30
650	Wabash	25¼	25¾	25¼	25¾
10,600	Wabash pf	50¾	50¾	49¾	50
400	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	33¾	33¾	33	33
500	Wisconsin Central	25	25	25	25
200	Wisconsin Central pf	48¾	49¾	48¾	48¾

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	C., R. I. & P. 4s	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
15,000	Wabash deb. B	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
$25,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Mileage	1,626	1,607	1,478
3d week March	$230,466	$230,326	$201,230
From July 1	11,606,309	12,065,725	11,166,076

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

Mileage	926	920	926
3d week March	147,594	151,695	130,788
From July 1	5,614,263	5,613,793	4,984,321

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—

Mileage	106	103	103
3d week March	32,767	30,092	28,242
From July 1	1,240,758	1,156,115	1,059,404

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY (all properties)—

3d week March	71,803	64,976	56,008
From Jan. 1	207,245	183,619	.....

EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—

Mileage	146	146	148
3d week March	6,510	6,686	5,153
From July 1	260,574	240,669	241,705

EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—

Mileage	162	162	162
3d week March	29,933	29,176	25,782
From July 1	1,254,706	1,072,745	1,047,936

GRAND TRUNK—

Mileage	4,063	4,063	.....
3d week March	102,870	106,463	845,704
From July 1 to March 21	7,142,948	6,970,825	.....

ROCKING VALLEY—

Mileage	347	347	347
3d week March	99,976	94,576	79,706
From July 1	4,044,703	3,723,090	2,400,993

SOUTH CENTRAL—

Mileage	583	583	343
3d week March	48,927	50,101	47,003
From July 1	1,792,902	1,969,389	1,727,536

KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—

Mileage	177	177	173
3d week March	32,512	34,506	30,383
From July 1	769,854	780,935	664,503

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

Mileage	3,641	3,339	3,191
3d week March	687,390	693,110	572,940
From July 1	25,399,982	23,001,012	20,521,050

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

Mileage	642	642	642
3d week March	82,945	62,174	.....
From July 1	2,942,902	2,942,887	.....

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS—

Mileage	1,195	1,195	1,195
3d week March	194,462	166,878	.....
From July 1	6,723,065	6,715,030	.....

NORFOLK & WESTERN—

Mileage	1,710	1,710	1,672
3d week March	420,767	362,212	311,868
From July 1	14,640,239	13,596,296	11,746,277

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

Mileage	150	150	150
3d week March	8,252	8,160	.....
From July 1	411,910	413,986	.....

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—

Mileage	7,114	6,990	6,727
3d week March	826,826	764,612	743,726
From July 1	30,794,856	27,657,955	26,291,082

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for February—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	4,828,248	4,227,497	4,142,980
Op. expenses	3,101,728	2,580,780	2,632,735
Net earnings	1,927,520	1,646,711	1,510,245
Taxes and rentals	329,217	317,840	307,069
Surplus	1,598,303	1,328,871	1,203,176
Gross, 8 months	41,901,230	40,031,906	38,506,441
Op. expenses	25,219,566	22,672,280	21,235,746
Net, 8 months	11,183,664	17,159,617	14,270,695
Taxes and rentals	2,611,217	2,511,211	2,389,294
Surp., 8 months	13,260,377	15,547,406	12,681,106

CUMBERLAND VALLEY for February—

Gross earnings	126,106	76,720	76,226
Exp. and taxes	107,776	51,042	48,440
Net earnings	20,329	25,678	28,816
Gross, 8 months	253,300	165,519	164,476
Exp. and taxes	212,111	106,711	103,634
Net, 8 months	42,189	58,808	61,906

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for February—

Gross earnings	334,925	333,853	335,041
Op. expenses	270,073	230,306	258,753
Net earnings	159,852	3,549	76,062
Gross, 8 months	2,800,634	2,892,577	2,416,143
Op. expenses	2,273,036	2,836,350	2,379,030
Net, 8 months	527,598	1,054,227	1,040,118

WABASH for February—

Gross earnings	1,516,612	1,806,171	1,270,406
Op. expenses	1,216,506	1,073,480	993,859
Net earnings	300,016	332,691	276,637
Gross, 8 months	14,054,000	12,160,907	11,862,907
Op. expenses	10,106,777	9,064,350	8,525,685
Net, 8 months	3,925,874	3,850,705	3,369,315

RAILROAD STATEMENTS.

The following railroads reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in March showed increases:

Chesapeake & Ohio	$30,140
Chicago Terminal Transfer	2,662
Evansville & Terre Haute	759
Grand Trunk	135,672
Hocking Valley	5,402
Louisville & Nashville	94,290
Nash., Chattanooga & St. Louis	34,590
Norfolk & Western	57,525
Rio Grande Southern	114
Southern Railway	142,208
Total increase 10 roads	$533,372
Increase previously reported	538,508
Total increase 22 roads	$1,071,880

The following showed decreases:

Chicago Great Western	$4,101
Evansville & Indianapolis	125
Iowa Central	1,362
Kanawha & Michigan	756
Minneapolis & St. Louis	16,780
Total decrease 5 roads	$23,071
Net increase 27 roads	$1,048,809

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Barrington K. West, Commissary, is assigned to duty as an assistant to the Commissary General of the army.

Chaplain Joseph T. McKeon, recently appointed, is assigned to the Seventeenth Infantry.

First Lieut. George F. Bailey, recently promoted, is assigned to the Second Cavalry.

Navy.

Capt. C. C. Cornwell is ordered to command the Chicago.

Capt. J. H. Dayton is detached from command of the Chicago, May 15, and ordered home to await orders.

Lieut. Commander H. Bodman is commissioned from March 3.

Lieut. T. P. Magruder is ordered to the League Island yard.

Ensign J. H. Tomb is transferred from the Nashville to the Wyoming.

Ensign E. P. Every is transferred from the Oregon to the New Orleans.

Ensign W. S. Case is ordered to the Nashville.

Civil Engineer A. L. Parsons is appointed, with rank of Lieutenant, (junior grade,) from March 13.

Lieut. R. T. Witherspoon is transferred from the Yorktown to the Rainbow.

Lieut.-N. Twining is transferred from the Rainbow to the Kentucky.

Ensign W. N. Jeffers is detached from the Helena and ordered home.

Assistant Surgeon J. P. Murphy is transferred from the Glacier to the Monocacy.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Arrived—Alliance, at San Juan; Bainbridge, at Yorktown; Yankton, at Santa Cruz del Sur; Prairie, at Norfolk. Sailed—Fortune from Tsingtau for Taiyuenfu; Buffalo, from Port Royal for New York; Dolphin, from Port Antonio for Kingston.

ERIE EARNINGS INCREASE.

The Erie Railroad Company made public yesterday statements of earnings showing heavy increases. The statements are:

MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	$3,353,241.45	$2,726,555.29
Working expenses	2,440,059.95	2,264,024.00
Net earnings	$913,210.43	$508,371.29

Included in the expenses is one-twelfth of the entire taxes of the year.

EIGHT MONTHS ENDED FEB. 28.

	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	$25,102,112.75	$27,378,490.61
Working expenses	20,145,882.16	19,410,696.20
Net earnings	$5,006,721.59	$7,962,734.41

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Frontier Electric Lighting Company, Buffalo, (formed by Buffalo Gas Company interests;) capital, $800,000. Directors—Alexander C. Humphries, Frederick Strauss, and Stephen Peabody, New York; Howard L. Clark, Providence, R. I.; Franklin D. Locke, Buffalo.

Allen Hotel Company, North Elba; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. B. Hennay and J. J. Donovan, New York; R. M. Crater, Orange, N. J.

Mutual Cash Discount Company, New York, (merchandise;) capital, $75,000. Directors—C. C. Baldwin, A. C. Reeves, and Frank Frisbie, New York.

Queen Manufacturing Company, South Glen Falls, (novelties;) capital, $25,000. Directors—W. D. Eddy and J. C. Austin, South Glen Falls; G. B. Eddy, Saratoga Springs.

American Freight Exchange, New York, (publishing business;) capital, $25,000. Directors—T. L. Berthen, Bensenhurst; M. J. Neumann, Jr., and C. A. Falconi, New York.

Lee & Greene Company, Buffalo, (to manufacture alcoholic beverages;) capital, $50,000. Directors—O. L. Ladue, Julius Culmann, and L. A. Great, Buffalo.

Hodgman Milling Company, Painted Post; capital, $25,000. Directors—L. H. Hodgman, Painted Post; C. H. Hodgman, Bath; W. L. Hodgman, East Greenwich.

Brewster Piano Company, Rochester; capital, $25,000. Directors—Silas Mason, R. H. Wand, and J. H. Sale, Rochester.

Vanmaasdyk Thomas Company, New York, (brass and copper goods;) capital, $10,000. Directors—E. J. Vanmaasdyk and A. B. Thomas, New York; F. M. Voorhees, Elizabeth, N. J.

Baltimore Engineering Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—P. L. Suffern, Plainfield, N. J.; L. S. Hubbard and G. E. Reinke, New York.

International Bureau of Universal Information, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors, F. D. Whitwell, F. M. Wills, and W. M. Beard, New York.

William J. Murray, (Incorporated,) New York, (real estate;) capital, $5,000. Directors—William Weiss and Joseph O'Reilly, New York; W. H. Bryne, Brooklyn.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Universal Patents Manufacturing Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Charles J. Schilling, Ernest Hirschedt, and Frederick Peters.

The Allerton Company, to manufacture coaches; capital, $5,000. Incorporators—Wilfred B. Bremer, Walter H. Merriam, Eugene Barrington.

The American Brewing Company; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Robert McClyde, Frederick Lee Palmer, and Charles G. Geyer.

American Compound Bearing Company, to manufacture bearings for machinery; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Osborne Congleton, Henry C. Wilson, Henry F. West, Kenneth R. McLaren, and James C. Campbell.

Emil Koch Company, to manufacture paper bags; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Emil Koch, William Koch, and August Tebbenhoff.

American Merchandise Company; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Maurice L. Lenson, Hattie Lenson, Israel Levy, and Arthur Levy.

The Modern Furniture Company; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—William E. Darnell, William J. Hopper, and Mahlon Van Buskirk.

Northern Construction Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—L. A. Raymond, Albert B. Walter, and Joseph D. Stone.

The Automatic Merchandising Company; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Thomas E. Wheatcraft, V. E. Wheatcraft, and W. S. Coffman.

Prospect Heights Land Company; capital, $5,000. Incorporators—H. C. Phillips, D. R. Phillips, F. E. Clayton, and Archibald C. Claypool.

The Newark Macaroni Company; capital $10,000. Incorporators—Vincenzo Spagnalo, Alfonso de Luca, and Antonio Cardimalo.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 26.—These concerns were chartered at Dover to-day:

Ideal Shoe Machine Company of Philadelphia, to manufacture shoemaking machines; capital, $100,000.

Kennedy & Davis Company of Washington, D. C.; capital, $100,000.

American Telephone Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 26.—The annual report of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, covering the operations of the company for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1902, compared with the two preceding years, shows as follows:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Earnings	$43,776,487	$41,406,617	$29,352,498
Net revenue	7,855,272	7,398,285	5,486,057
Dividends paid	6,584,404	5,056,023	4,078,601
Balance	$1,270,868	$2,048,262	$1,407,456

The miles of wire are 837,912, against 716,-265 last year; instruments le

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Lexington Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street Corner Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Ehrenreich Brothers are reported to have sold the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, two four-story apartment houses, with stores, on plot 40 by 70.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for H. E. Stevens the six-story elevator apartment house 208 West Ninety-third Street, on plot 37.6 by 147.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold the four-story dwelling 57 East Eightieth Street for the estate of Elias Jacobs.

F. De R. Wissmann has sold the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street for Philip Hattemer to the Reliance Realty Company.

The same broker has also sold for Charles T. Barney 120 and 122 West Fifty-sixth Street, two three-story stables, on plot 50 by 100.5.

T. Foster Gaines of De Selding Brothers has sold for a Mr. Keeler to Charles S. Faulkner the dwelling 147 East Forty-sixth Street.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company has sold for Mrs. Rebecca Boese to Andrew Graves the three-story brownstone dwelling 140 East Thirty-eighth Street, 20 by 100; also for Mrs. Harriet Sedgwick of Paris the four-story dwelling 237 West Eighty-seventh Street, 19 by 100. The same company also reports the sale of 105 West Eighty-seventh Street, a three-story dwelling.

Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the International Banking Corporation, took title yesterday to 65 and 67 Pine Street. The adjoining property, 63 Pine Street, running through to 58 to 62 Wall Street, was transferred to Gen. Hubbard several days ago. The consideration in the deed recorded yesterday is $175,000.

L. Randolph Jacobs & Co. have sold for Susan Sullivan the five-story double flat 15 East Ninety-ninth Street, 25 by 100; also for Paul Wilson to George Schuster the five-story double flat at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and One Hundredth Street, 39 by 75.

George V. McAdam has sold the plot on Central Park West, 25 feet south of Ninety-ninth Street, 50.6 by 100.

William R. Ware has sold for Milton E. Opponeimer the three-story brownstone-front building 223 East Thirty-sixth Street; also, for Mrs. C. Dewey, the three-story frame dwelling 55 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 16.8 by 99.11.

It is reported that J. V. S. Woolley has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 11 Mount Morris Park West, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, on lot 25.11 by 76.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for William H. Hampton to a client the three-story brick dwelling 60 West Twelfth Street, 19.4 by 103.3.

Horace S. Ely & Co. were associated with M. & L. Haas in the sale of 740 and 742 Broadway to the O. B. Potter Trust.

William H. Falconer, owner of 131 East Twelfth Street, has bought the adjoining property, No. 133, 20 by 103.3, from Samuel Woolverton, as trustee.

Antoinette Schicker has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 116 East Sixty-second Street, 18.9 by 100.5.

Samuel D. Wohlfeil has sold to the United Cigar Stores Company 1,503 First Avenue, a four-story stone-front tenement, on lot 29.1 by 98 by 19.4 by 98.9.

Lowenfeld & Frager have resold the block front on the south side of Broome Street, between Eldridge and Allen Streets, 176 by 87.6, to Harris Fine for immediate improvement.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for Mary A. Parker 387 Broome Street, southeast corner of Mulberry Street, a four-story building, on lot 23 by 105.

The Geraty estate has sold to Jacob Blaut the five-story tenement 63 Carmine Street, 25 by 90.

W. J. Huston has sold for Marcus Nathan to a client for occupancy the two-story brick dwelling 230 Audubon Avenue.

The A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Company is the buyer of the Columbia Arms apartment house, at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, sold recently by the Central National Bank.

Charles Field Griffen & Co. have sold for Richard Deeves to Collin Armstrong forty-five acres of land on Quaker Ridge, Scarsdale, N. Y., upon which the purchaser will erect a handsome dwelling and outbuildings. Mr. Armstrong has rented for one year, through the same firm, the neighboring property owned by Mrs. Bradford Rhodes.

B. Cowen has sold, for a client for about $225,000, the four-story store property 970 Westchester Avenue; also, the three-story brick flat 1,106 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street to an investor for $6,500; the two-family dwelling 102 Beach Avenue for about $5,500; also, three four-story double flats on Wales Avenue, near Westchester Avenue, for about $48,000; also, the dwelling 757 Elton Avenue for $7,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

First Avenue, Woodlawn Heights, north side, 250 feet west of Martha Avenue, 100 by 250, four two-story frame dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, E. M. Scudder.....$6,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

57 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 115 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 20 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry Wallach.....7,500

303 and 307 East Sixty-first Street, north side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 49.6 by 125.5, ten-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, J. C. McCreery.....80,000

1,353 and 1,355 Boston Avenue, west side, 251.9 feet south of Jefferson Street, 36.3 by 128.6 by 37.8 by 136.7, two two-story frame dwellings, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Adolph G. Hupfel.....15,100

To-day's Auction Sales.

The only sale at auction scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By McVickar Realty Trust Company, foreclosure sale, Charles Strauss, referee, 495 Broome Street south side, 41.8 feet east of West Broadway, 21 by 85.8, together with an "L," 21.2 by 41.6, extending to West Broadway, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $64,633.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 275 feet east of Eighth Avenue, for two six-story brick flats, 50 by 83.11; C. M. Silverman of 1,483 Madison Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $150,000.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Broadway, for a six-story brick flat, 50 by 83.11; C. M. Silverman of 1,483 Madison Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $150,000.

Nos. 127 and 129 West Twenty-fourth Street, for a seven-story brick warehouse, 50 by 100; F. C. Zobel of 22 East Twenty-first Street, owner and architect; cost, $90,000.

No. 326 East Sixty-seventh Street, for a three and four-story brick library, 50 by 75; New York Public Library of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Babb, Cook & Willard of 2 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $70,000.

Avenue C, southwest corner of Ninth Street, Bronx, for a three-story brick store and dwelling, 23 by 49; Mrs. Elise Schellenberg, owner; William Downnap of 15 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

Hoffman Street, northeast corner of Belmont Place, for a three-story frame store and dwelling, 20 by 57; William J. Mooney of One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street and Dalhbridge Avenue, owner; Charles Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

No. 24 East Thirty-fourth Street, to a two-story brick store; Cottenet & Levy of 47 East Forty-fourth Street, owners; C. A. Liffman of 261 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 147 Riverside Drive, to a four-story brick dwelling; W. Lyon, premises, owner; A. F. Morehouse of 87 Lexington Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 422 West Twenty-third Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; J. W. Cushman, premises, owner; C. E. Dobbin of 65 Ninth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,400.

Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, northwest corner, to a four-story brick dwelling; F. L. Reid of Seventy-third Street and Broadway, owner; S. E. Gage of 1 and 3 Union Square, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 307 West Twenty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. A. F. Ballek of 224 West Thirty-third Street, owner; F. F. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 144 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, to a two and one-half story frame dwelling, 23 by 26; Jacob Wendt of 418 East Eighty-third Street, owner; Charles Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

No. 1,045 Forest Avenue, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 22 by 50; Martin F. Hussander of same address, owner; Emil Glamberger of 736 Sixth Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

No. 543 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to a three-story frame store and dwelling, 20 by 50; Jacob Riedel of 1,006 Johnson Avenue, owner; Matthew Turnbull, jr., Marcher and Boscobel Avenues, architect; cost, $900.

Creston Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, to a one-story frame building, 15 by 85; Fetin Koch of 2,373 Creston Avenue, owner; John Hauser of 3,001 Seventh Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, March 26.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 94th St, runs e 146 ft to centre of Bloomingdale Road x s 51.8 x w 61.8x s 29.4 to centre of Arthur's Lane x w 100 to e s of Broadway x n 85.8, all title to road and lane; Ada A. and Mary A. Bingham to Stephen N. Severance and another, (mtg $250,000).....$1

CENTRAL PARK EST, s w corner of 88th St, runs s 125.10 x w 100 x n 25.3 x w 25 x n 100.8 to 89th St x e 125; Thomas C. Edgar and others, executors, to George C. Wetzler's Sons & Co., Ca., G. (mtg $450,500).....100

COURTLANDT AV, e s, Lot 197, map of village of Melrose, 50x100; Bridget Decker to Emma Woltrath.....10,000

HALL PLACE, s s s, 238.1 ft s w of 167th St, 45x97.6x86.2x39; Albert Arus, jr., to Anthony Zwicker, E. & S. Ca., G.....1

HENRY ST, 120, s s, 22x100; Jonas Weil and another to Leopold Kaufmann.....1

HENRY ST, 29, n s, 25x100; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $23,000).....1

HENRY ST, 35, n s, 25x100; Abraham Levenstein and another to Solomon Levin, (mtg $33,500).....100

HEWITT PLACE, n w corner of Leggett Av, 60.9x24.5x80.2x25.8; Lawrence Davis to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger, all liens.....1

LOT 35, map of portion of Hunt estate; John Hunt to Joseph Gamache.....100

LOT 36, map of portion of Hunt estate; John Hunt to Charles Knauf.....100

LOT 819, map of Wakefield; Livingston R. Schuyler to Catherine Close, quitclaim, all title.....1

LOT 307, map of Wakefield; James Hurley to Catherine Close, quitclaim.....1

LOT 819, map of Wakefield; Kate L. Schuyler to Catherine Close, quitclaim.....1

MOORE ST, 97.10 to 84, w s, 67.6x72.4x irregular; William J. O'Brien, Sheriff, to the Cheesebrough Building Company, all title of John E. Thrall.....1,300

MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, 24, e s, 25x100; Auguste Ruehl to Rudolf Joseph, all liens.....$1

MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, s e corner of 123d St, 100.11x100; Henry E. Stevens, jr., to the Home Realty Company, (mtg $175,000).....100

MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, n e corner of 123d St, 100.11x100; George L. Felt to the Home Realty Company, (mtg $175,000).....100

PARK AV, 732, e s, 20x82; Alfred B. Nathan to Emily N. Vanderpoel, (mtg $14,000).....1

PARK AV, s w corner of 117th St, 25.5x90; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Morris Weinstein.....9,000

PARK AV, 4,048, e s, 16x150x4.1x150; Charlotte F. Pickens to Edward Regenhard, (mtg $5,000).....1

PINE ST, 65 and 67, s w s, 44.10x93.1x irregular; Samuel W. Bridgham and others, executors, to Thomas H. Hubbard.....175,000

POTTER PLACE, n s, 475 ft w of unnamed street, 50x100; James T. White to Catharine J. Demorest.....

PUBLIC ROAD from Causeway to Fort Schuyler at s corner of land of Nathan Hart, runs s e 92.6 x e 15 x n 104 x s w 54; Henry M. Edmiston, executor, to Annie S. Edmiston.....Gift

RIDGE ST, 180 and 181, w s, 50x100; Marcus Kempner to Jacob Baumann, (mtg $26,000).....

RIDGE ST, 185 and 187, w s, 50x100; Elias Kempner to Jacob Baumann, (mtg $26,000).....

RIDGE ST, 155 to 161, n w s, 100x100; rel dower Rose C. Kempner to Jacob Baumann.....

STANTON ST, s s, 24 ft w of Attorney St, 20x65.6; George Kocher to Abraham I. Bleistift, (mtg $18,000).....1

SUFFOLK ST, 140, e s, 25x100; Bertha Swarensky to Max Cohen and another, (mtg $23,500).....1

SUFFOLK ST, 140, e

Long Island Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

FREEPORT.

44 Trains Daily. **LONG ISLAND.** 44 Trains Daily.

(Only 50 Minutes from N. Y. City.)

FREEPORT is one of the most Beautiful and healthful Villages on Long Island. It is but a step from the Noise and Turmoil of the city to the sheltered nook—the Green Expanse of Plain—and the Peace and Repose of a Prosperous and Happy Country. It has made the most rapid progress in the past ten years of any Village in the State of New York. Its easy Touch with New York City and Brooklyn, its splendid train service, High School, churches of every denomination, excellent markets, stores, hotels, banks, halls, clubhouses, abundance of Pure Spring Water, and Electric Light Plant, make FREEPORT one of the most charming all-the-year-round resident sections of Long Island. The Country around is one of great natural attractiveness and beauty. From the ocean there is, during the Summer Season, an ever-refreshing and tonic-laden Breeze. Unsurpassed Surf Bathing can be had at LONG BEACH, which is only 20 minutes from Freeport by steam ferry. Splendid streets and avenues, and well-kept grounds and Beautiful Cottages, owned by the occupants, make it an attractive and select residence locality. A new Railroad Station, Handsome and Commodious, has just been erected.

The Freeport Golf Club has a nine-hole course. Freeport is connected by trolley with Mineola, Garden City, Hempstead, and Brooklyn. It is one of the leading Resorts on Long Island, and has three Handsome Hotels. They are thoroughly modern and attractive in all their appointments. Have the Latest Sanitary Improvements, and are noted for first-class service and cuisine. They are the Woodsmith Inn, Crystal Lake House, and Grove Park Hotel. The following is a selected list of the desirable property for Sale and to Rent. The locations are the Very Best, and the Houses have the Latest Modern Improvements. They must be seen to be appreciated. Bureau of Information, Room 19 Times Building, and 129 West 125th St., 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. Daily.

THE REALLY CHOICE LOTS
are owned and offered for sale by the
LONG ISLAND REALTY CO.,
GORMLEY & FRIDERICK, Sole Agents,
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Lots $99 to $180; $5.00 monthly.

CHAS. L. WALLACE,
Real Estate and Insurance,
FREEPORT, L. I.
(Opposite Station.)
Cottages of all descriptions and prices; furnished or unfurnished; all improvements; also building lots. Low prices. Easy terms.

CHAS. C. MOORE,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE,
FREEPORT, L. I.
Handsome cottages for sale or to rent.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,
All sizes and descriptions. All kinds of prices. Choice lots, farms, &c. Low prices. Easy terms.

SACRIFICE—Perfect gem! handsome cottage, 8 rooms and bath; fine location; all improvements; grounds 81x150; barn and carriage house, good chicken house; price $3,800; easy terms. Located on Pearsol Av.

COLONIAL VILLA.—Just built; very beautiful home; 10 rooms and two baths; delightful location, on Ocean Av., cor. Southside; very latest improvements; open fire-places; steam heat; hardwood floors; electric lights; grounds 140x300; price $16,000, rent $800, unfurnished, 4 months.

Southard Homestead.—Furnished cottage on Grand Av., 14 rooms and baths; latest modern improvements; beautiful location; large orchards; 4½ acres of ground; price $900 for season.

COLONNADE COTTAGE.—Beautiful residence on the Ocean Av. location; fine and Whitley St.; broad verandas; select, refined neighborhood; 14 large rooms and baths; latest improvements; large billiard room, barn, &c. grounds, 110x200; price, $6,000; easy terms.

BIG BARGAIN.—Fine cottage; 9 rooms and bath; the very latest sanitary improvements; fine location; spacious lawns; verandas; electric light; price, $3,500; easy terms.

RARE BARGAIN.—Beautiful cottage; fine location on Brooklyn Av., on Bergen Place; 12 rooms and baths; every modern improvement; barn, carriage room, &c.; grounds, 100x183; price, $6,000; easy terms.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE.—Finest location on Grove Street; grounds, 106x180; price, $5,000; worth $2,500 more; modern improvement; spacious verandas; house well built and in perfect order; electric lights; sell cheap to quick buyer.

BIG BARGAIN.—Handsome Cottage on Ocean Av., 10 rooms and baths; grounds 120x200; corner lot; price, $15,000; finest location. Every modern improvement; latest; electric lights; barn, carriage room, etc.; spacious verandas. Easy terms.

For full particulars and all information on the above properties call or write to the following Real Estate Gentlemen, who will meet all persons at the Freeport station:
CHAS. L. WALLACE.
CHAS. C. MOORE.
H. P. LIBBY.
C. A. SIGMOND.
V. G. WALTERS.

BAY SHORE, L. I.—Furnished cottages, for rent for the season. All the above cottages are on our list; also ten of the handsomest cottages, fully furnished, EXCLUSIVE. Send for catalogue.
R. K. CORNELIUS & CO.,
Bay Shore, L. I. Phone 7 Bay Shore.
Branch Offices, 183 Montague St., Brooklyn. Phone 1,253 Main.

To Let—Furnished and unfurnished, boarding houses and cottages from $125 to $2,000; also splendid boathouse, furnished, and boat. Apply personally to C. A. Sanin, Fairview Av., Hammond's, Rockaway Beach.

To Let—Cottages furnished, with or without improvements; barns, splendid grounds. Address George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

For Sale—Farms and building lots of all kinds, cheap. Write or see me; I can suit you. Try it. W. S. Hawkins, Brook Haven, L. I.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

FERNLEIGH HALL

53 to 55 East 129th St.
Near Madison Avenue.
NEW MODERN APARTMENTS
Consisting of 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Every Room Perfectly Lighted and Ventilated.
The most accessible apartment house in the city. Mahogany finish throughout. Electric light, telephone, all-night elevator and hall service. Tiled decoration. Rents $35 to $47.50 per month. Booklet on application. Apply on premises.

"HAROLD"

E. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsome 4, 5, 6 room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception rooms. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, steam, hot water, &c.
Rent, $34 to $42.

"THE GRANTLEY,"

557 WEST 124TH ST.
Six and seven rooms, elevator Apartments; electric light, telephone; all conveniences; $35 to $50. Premises, or M. L. & C. ERNST, 55 Liberty St.

2—Steam heated apartments, six and seven rooms, in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th Sts. and 2d Av.; pleasant outlook front and rear. The houses are perfectly kept; location desirable and easy of access; rents, $37.50 to $35.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter.
31 Liberty St. 1,181 3d Av., n'r 68th St.

FINEST LOCATION IN CITY.

606 WEST 113TH ST.,
Near Riverside Drive; grand view; 9 large, elegant rooms; electric elevator and every modern convenience, including roof garden, &c.; rent from $75.00 upwards. THE ALTAMONTE.

TO SUBLET UNFURNISHED,
5 ROOMS AND BATH,
IN THE HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE
51 EAST 86TH STREET
FROM MAY 1ST; REFERENCES.
INQUIRE OF SUPERINTENDENT.

"THE FLORENCE"

105 East 118th St.
THOMAS HOBBS, Supt.
Apartments Furnished and Unfurnished.

St. Nicholas Av., 107, Near 118th St.—Elegant wide, single, heated flat; seven large light rooms, bath; handsomely decorated; hot water supply; fine chance to get $40 worth for $32. Bellamy, 54 Av. and 61st St.

Bachelor Apartments—Westerly, 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing; electric light; steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 22d St.

102 WEST 92D ST.
Overlooking Park.—Marble halls, stairways, hall boys; rents $840, $900, $432. Janitor, or A. K. and R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

To Let—Apartment: 2,185 7th Av.; six rooms and bath; all improvements. Apply Horstmann's, 143 West 125th St.

Single flat, eight large rooms; $440; modern improvements; convenient transit lines. 245 West 136th St.

Single apartment, 3 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, one flight up, $25. 133 West 84th St.

Brooklyn.

A beautiful apartment at 23 Pierrepont St., near Columbia Heights and Wall St. Ferry; 5 rooms and bath; artistic decorations; long distance telephone; parquet floors throughout; gas logs, electric bells, elevator, and hall service; resident caretaker will furnish full service and light meals if desired; rent, $50.
Syngalde Gulick Co., 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

New corner apartments, handsomely decorated; steam heat and hot water supply; fireproof halls; marble stairs; open plumbing; 6 all-light rooms and bath; $30 to $35. Decatur St. and Howard Av.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

Handsomely furnished apartment, two rooms and bath, on first floor, to sub-let immediately; price greatly reduced. San Rafael, 45 West 45th St.

Party going to Europe will sublet handsome apartment, two rooms and bath; moderate rent. The York, 140 West 44th St., near Broadway.

104th St., 710 West.—Seven rooms and bath; private; modern improvements; rear elevated; all complete. Possession.

Delightful five-room flat, complete; immediate; piano, linen, silver; elevator; moderate. 350 West 129th St. Owner.

West 57th St., 33 West.—Part of apartment, five furnished rooms; bathing; good neighborhood; $6; adults; reference. Key.

Beautiful 3-acre farm, Huntington; fine building, large barn, abundance fruit; splendid neighborhood; great bargain; $2,800; only $1,000 down. Miller, 168 World Building, Manhattan.

For Sale.—10-room house; barn; about 1 acre; fruit; fronting on highway; 55 miles New York; good train service; 5 minutes depot; price, $2,000. Address Box 533, Port Jefferson, L. I.

To Let.—Furnished cottages at Fair Chester Island. For full particulars address Ralph G. Duvall, Chester Island Heights.

For Sale.—Now is the time to buy farm lands, $40 per acre. George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

Jamaica.—41 acres $750 acre, worth $1,250, frontage New York Avenue trolley. Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOSEPHINE E. CARPENTER, plaintiff, against BETSY FRANK, Morris Dilitsky (sometimes written Delitsky) and Anna Dilitsky, his wife; Saul Friedman and Fanny Friedman, his wife; Nathaniel Wise, George MacKenzie, Archibald MacKenzie, Bernard McQuillan, John Best, Solomon Grodginsky, Berry B. Simons, Jacob Moorehelder, Samuel Hodkinson, John Cullen and Thomas Dwyer, composing the firm of Cullen & Dwyer; Manhattan Brick and Terra Cotta Company, Louis Silberman, Max Ratner, Hyman Dolinsky, Adolph Lazurowitz, Benjamin Stirck, Archibald Wood, Herman Rohauser, Joel Bjorn, Samuel Hodkinson and Samuel M. Hodkinson, doing business under the firm name of Hodkinson & Co.; Pincus Lowenfeld, William Prager, Bernard H. Arnold and Mary Arnold, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true Christian name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff; Bernard H. Arnold, as Trustee for the creditors of Saul Friedman, and Morris Dilitsky, and the following-named tenants: John Frankel, John Weissman, John Levy, John Shubert, John Treanis, John Epstein, John Davis, John Hoffman, John Fisher, John Dolan, John Schumacher, John Light, John Adler, John Cerwin, John Wallace, and John Peppon, the name "John" being fictitious, the true Christian names of said tenants being unknown to plaintiff, defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, January 31, 1903.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the above-named defendants Betsy Frank and Archibald Wood:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of March, 1903, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, United States of America, on the 26th day of March, 1903.
Dated New York, March 26th, 1903.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh27-law6wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiff, against ALFRED WETTERMARK and BENJAMIN F. WETTERMARK, defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants and each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated February 19th, 1903.
SHILAND, SHOEMAKER & HEDGES,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the above-named defendant, George C. Pennoyer:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of March, 1903, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.
Dated March 13th, 1903.
SHILAND, SHOEMAKER & HEDGES,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
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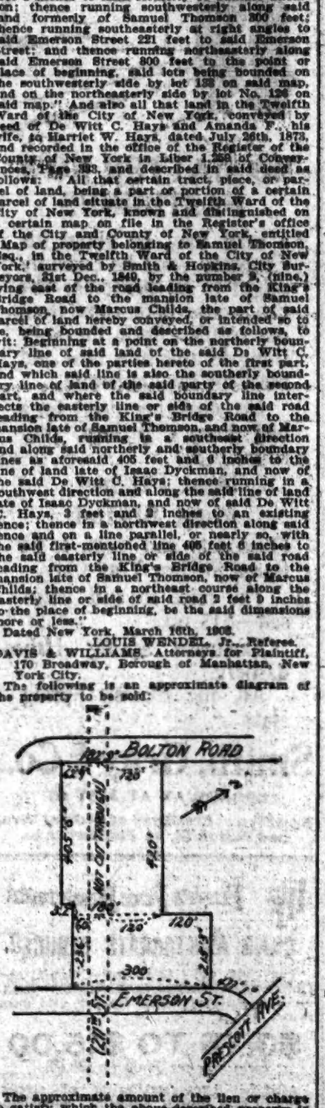
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiff, against ALFRED WETTERMARK and BENJAMIN F. WETTERMARK, defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants and each of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, January 30, 1903.
ALEXANDER & COLBY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To Alfred Wettermark and Benjamin B. Wettermark, defendants:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles F. MacLean, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of February, 1903, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1903.
Dated New York, February 26th, 1903.
ALEXANDER & COLBY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f27-law6wF

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FEDERAL TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against GEORGE C. PENNOYER, defendant.—Summons.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated February 19th, 1903.
SHILAND, SHOEMAKER & HEDGES,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Offices and Post Office address, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the above-named defendant, George C. Pennoyer:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of March, 1903, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, United States of America.
Dated New York, March 10th, 1903.
SHILAND, SHOEMAKER & HEDGES,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh27-law6wF

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARY HAYS, plaintiff, against LUCY J. WHITCOMB and JACOB HIRSH, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of March, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of April, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that plot of land, situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, together with the buildings now erected thereon, conveyed by a deed from John Mortimer, Junior, and Catharine T., his wife, to Harriet W. Hays, dated April eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 788 of Conveyances, Page 85, and described in said deed as follows:
"All that part or portion of two certain plots or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, (part of the farm late of Samuel Thomson,) known as Mount Washington, as shown and laid out into Intersecting streets and avenues on a map entitled 'Map of property belonging to Samuel Thomson, Esq., in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York,' surveyed by Edwin Smith and Webber R. Hopkins, City Surveyors, New York, 31st Dec., 1849, and filed in the Register's office of the City and County of New York, and known and distinguished on said map as plots numbers 8 (nine) and 10 (ten), which said plots are conveyed one-half of parts of plots numbers 9 (nine) and 10 (ten,) lying easterly of the east side of the road or avenue leading from the King's Bridge Road through said plots to the mansion house late of Samuel Thomson, and also the residence of John H. Mortimer and others, and are bounded on said map as follows: Beginning at a point on the boundary line between plot 9 and land of Isaac Dyckman, distant 80 feet southerly from the point of intersection of the centre line of Two Hundred and Eleventh (211th) Street with said boundary line; running thence westerly and parallel with said centre line of Two Hundred and Eleventh (211th) Street (and distant 40 feet southerly therefrom) 420 feet or thereabouts to the easterly side of the road or avenue leading through said plot from the King's Bridge Road to the mansion late of Samuel Thomson and others; thence northerly along the easterly side of said road 180 feet to a point distant 120 feet northerly from the point of intersection of said centre line of Two Hundred and Eleventh (211th) Street with the easterly side of said road; thence eastward and parallel with said centre line of Two Hundred and Eleventh (211th) Street (and distant 120 feet northerly therefrom) 420 feet or thereabouts to the boundary line between plot number 10 and land of Isaac Dyckman; thence southerly along said boundary line 180 feet to the point of beginning." And also all that land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York conveyed by deed from Isaac Michael Dyckman, formerly Alsace P. D. Smith, Attorney for Plaintiff, man, executors of the last will and testament of Isaac Dyckman, to Jacob Hays, dated July 1st, 1871, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 1,257 of Conveyances, Page 206, and described in said deed as follows: "All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City of New York, and which upon a certain map entitled 'Map of 86 acres of land, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, part of the estate of Isaac Dyckman, deceased, known as part 3rd of the Dyckman homestead property,' dated New York, June 1st, 1871, by Rudolph Rosa, Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York July 1st, 1871, as map No. 725, are distinguished as lots numbers 127 (one hundred and twenty-seven,) 128, (one hundred and twenty-eight,) 129, (one hundred and twenty-nine,) 130, (one hundred and thirty,) 131, (one hundred and thirty-one,) 132, (one hundred and thirty-two,) which taken together are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly line or side of a new street or avenue laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park, and designated on said map as Emerson Street, distant along said street 477 feet 1 inch southwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line or side of said Emerson Street with the westerly line or side of another new street or avenue laid out by said Commissioners, and designated upon said map Prescott Avenue; thence running northwesterly and at right angles to said Emerson Street 215 feet 8 inches to land formerly of Samuel Thomson; thence running southwesterly along said land formerly of Samuel Thomson 200 feet; thence running southeasterly at right angles to said Emerson Street 231 feet to said Emerson Street; and thence running northeasterly along said Emerson Street 200 feet to the point or place of beginning, said lots being bounded on the southwesterly side by lot 128 on said map, and on the northeasterly side by lot No. 126 on said map." And also all that land in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, conveyed by deed of De Witt C. Hays and Amanda V., his wife, to Harriet W. Hays, dated July 26th, 1875, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 1,358 of Conveyances, Page 383, and described in said deed as follows: "All that certain tract, piece or parcel of land, being a part or portion of a certain parcel of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, known and distinguished on a certain map on file in the Register's office of the City and County of New York, entitled 'Map of property belonging to Samuel Thomson, Esq., in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York,' surveyed by Smith & Hopkins, City Surveyors, 31st Dec., 1849, by the number 9, (nine,) lying east of the road leading from the King's Bridge Road to the mansion late of Samuel Thomson, now Marcus Childs, the part of said parcel of land hereby conveyed, or intended so to be, being bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly boundary line of said land of the said De Witt C. Hays, one of the parties hereto of the first part, and which said line is also the southerly boundary line of land of the said party of the second part, and which point of beginning is the intersection of the easterly line or side of the said road leading from the King's Bridge Road to the mansion late of Samuel Thomson, and now of Marcus Childs, running thence northeasterly and along said northerly and southerly boundary lines as aforesaid 405 feet and 6 inches to the line of land late of Isaac Dyckman, and now of the said De Witt C. Hays, running in a southwest direction and along the said line of land late of Isaac Dyckman, and now of said De Witt C. Hays, 3 feet and 2 inches to an existing fence; thence in a northwest direction along said fence and on a line parallel, or nearly so, with the said first-mentioned line 405 feet 6 inches to the said easterly line or side of the said road leading from the King's Bridge Road to the mansion late of Samuel Thomson, now of Marcus Childs; thence in a northeast course along the easterly line or side of said road 2 feet 9 inches to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less."
Dated New York, March 16th, 1903.
LOUIS WENDEL, Jr.,—Referee.
DAVIS & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is an approximate diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,114.66, with interest thereon from 5th day of March, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $365.86, with interest from March 11th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $445.27 and interest.
Dated New York, March 16th, 1903.
LOUIS WENDEL, Jr., Referee.
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Legal Notices.

IN THE MATTER OF THE GENERAL ASSIGNMENT of CHARLES A. GARDNER, for the benefit of creditors.
In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Watson T. Dunmore, Oneida County Judge, on the 10th day of February, 1903, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Charles A. Gardner, lately doing business in the City of Utica, Oneida County, N. Y., that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Charles A. Gardner, for benefit of his creditors, at his place of business, viz: Sovereign Block, in the City of Utica, Oneida County, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of May, 1903.
Dated Utica, N. Y., February 11th, 1903.
THEODORE I. CROSS, Assignee.
THEODORE I. CROSS, Attorney for Assignee, office and Postoffice address, Nos. 29 and 31 Mann Building, Utica, N. Y.

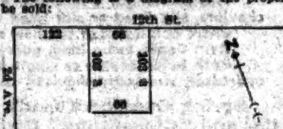
"PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT THE UNDERsigned will present to the New York Supreme Court, New York County, to be held at Special Term, Part I., at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York on the 15th day of May, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, a petition for leave of the Marlow Sullivan Company to change its name to Marlow Sullivan Company on the ground that the letter "J" was inadvertently inserted in the original articles of incorporation."
KRONFELD & HARRIS,
Attorneys for Petitioners,
220 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Surrogate Notices.

McLACHLAN, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. McLACHLAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at the place of transacting business, town of Amsterdam, Montgomery County, State of New York, on or before the 16th day of October, 1903. Dated this 16th day of April, 1903. Catherine E. McLACHLAN, Administratrix.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CLARK W. DUNLOP, Plaintiff, against LAWRENCE V. MULRY and etc., Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twentieth day of June, nineteen hundred and two, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of April, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
"All those three certain indentures of lease, bearing date the first day of January, 1881, made by the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestrymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Marks, in the Bowery, in New York City, to James Mulry, and the premises hereinafter described, for a term of twenty-one years from the first day of January, 1881, and renewals thereof, at a yearly rental of $375 on each lease; which leases were recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 2047 of Conveyances, page 247, 248 and 250, on the 15th day of November, 1887, and duly assigned by the executors of James Mulry, deceased, to Lawrence V. Mulry, by assignments of leases all bearing date the 19th day of January, 1898, and recorded in the aforesaid Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1899, in Section 9, Liber 23, at pages 17 and 19, and Liber 20, page 312.
And also the leasehold premises thereto demised, described as follows, to wit:
All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of ground, situate, lying and being on the south side of Twelfth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twelfth Street, distant one hundred and twenty-two (122) feet southeasterly from the southeasterly corner of Twelfth Street and the Second Avenue; and from thence running southwesterly, and parallel with the Second Avenue, one hundred and three (103) feet and three (3) inches to centre line of the block between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets; from thence running southeastwardly, along said centre line and parallel with said streets sixty-six (66) feet; thence running northeastwardly and parallel with Second Avenue, one hundred and three (103) feet and three (3) inches to the southerly line of Twelfth Street; and from thence running northwestwardly, along said southerly line of Twelfth Street, sixty-six (66) feet to the point or place of beginning.
And all the right, title, interest and term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever as well as in equity of the said Lawrence V. Mulry, and those claiming under him, and to the said demised premises and every part thereof with the appurtenances and also the said indenture of lease, and every clause, article and condition therein expressed and contained."
Dated New York, March 10th, 1903.
JOHN M. QUINN, Referee.
WELLS & SNEDEKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 54 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The street numbers are 304, 306 and 308 East Twelfth Street.
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is six thousand seven hundred and seventy-five and 80-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of June, nineteen hundred and two, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and seventy-seven and 21-100 dollars and interest, together with the expenses of the sale.
The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments or water rents, or other liens to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is sixteen hundred dollars and interest.
Dated New York, March 20th, 1903.
JOHN M. QUINN, Referee.
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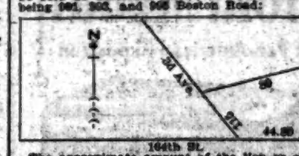
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against THOMAS H. BELL and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 7th day of March, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of April, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot of land in New York City, being part of the land known and distinguished by the No. 149, viz.: Subdivision No. 1 on a map entitled "Map of the Village of Morrisania, situate about 1½ miles from Harlem River, in the Manor of Morrisania, in the Township of West Farms, County of Westchester, and State of New York, made by Ambrose Fiddley, Surveyor, dated August 10, 1848, and filed in the office of the Clerk (now Register) of the County of Westchester, which said part of said lot is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southwesterly corner of said lot No. 149; thence running northeasterly along the easterly side of Third Avenue (formerly called Fordham Avenue) one hundred and fifteen feet; thence southeasterly parallel with Boston Post Road (formerly called Morse Avenue,) distant northeasterly one hundred and fifteen feet from the southeasterly corner of the premises hereby conveyed; thence southwardly along the southwesterly side of said Boston Post Road one hundred and fifteen feet to the southeasterly corner of said lot; thence westerly along the southerly line of said lot 100 feet, to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. Being the same premises conveyed to Thomas H. Bell and George H. Groth, two of the parties to said mortgage of the first part, by Nelson D. Stillwell, by deed dated July 11, 1900, and recorded in Register's office of the City and County of New York, in Liber 18 C., P. 340, July 16, 1900.
Dated New York, March 23d, 1903.
JAMES M. TULLY, Referee.
EMMET & ROBINSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 901, 903, and 905 Boston Road:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is ninety-four thousand seven hundred $1,100 ($94,700.31) dollars, with interest thereon from the twenty-fourth day of November, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to six hundred and seventy-three and 45-100 ($673.49) dollars, with interest from March 7, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,317.35, with interest thereon from the 25th day of March, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $193.65, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $61.56 and interest.
Dated New York, March 23d, 1903.
JAMES M. TULLY, Referee.
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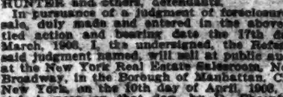
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—AMELIA STEPE, plaintiff, against AARON HUNTER and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 17th day of March, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of April, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by E. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, formerly the town of Westchester, State of New York, which on a certain map entitled "Map of 270 choice lots known as the McGraw estate," desirably situated near Van Nest Station, Westchester, Westchester County, N. Y., Charles A. Mapes, civil engineer and surveyor, 534 Willis Avenue, New York City, May, 1890, and filed in the office of Register of Westchester County June 16, 1891, is shown and distinguished by the lot number 215, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Sane Avenue distant one hundred and twenty-five feet north of the northerly side of McGraw Avenue, thence running easterly at right angles to Sane Avenue one hundred feet; thence northerly twenty-five feet; thence westerly again at right angles to Sane Avenue one hundred feet; thence southerly along same twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, March 19, 1903.
EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Referee.
JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, attorneys for plaintiff, Nos. 8 and 10 Centre Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 802 Sane Avenue:



McGraw Avenue.
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,078.35, with interest thereon from the 25th day of March, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $193.65, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $61.56 and interest.
Dated New York, March 23d, 1903.
EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Referee.
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Auction Sales.

A. J. Cenevria, W. H. Brokaw, Auctioneers, will sell at 10:30 A. M. Sunday and following days at 1 West 125th St. entire stock of O. Goldsmith, bronzes, marbles, clocks, gold jewelry, bric-a-brac, brussels clocks &c.

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

Cash, or $190 on instalments; only
$5 PER MONTH.
Stool, cover, tuning and delivery, free.
HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings),
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

PEASE PIANOS
are built for PARTICULAR people. For $3 years an instrument of the highest class; 6,000 in use. Write for 1903 catalogue and special payment plan. Bargains in used pianos, $100 up. Renting, exchanging.
128 WEST 42D ST., {1st Broadway / and 5th Av.,} New York.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
23 EAST 14TH ST.
Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Steinbach and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful transposing key-board. Several Steinway and Chickering pianos at bargain prices.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from
FACTORY WAREROOMS,
At 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free. MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.
EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1043—38th.
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

THE PIANOTIST.
The invisible Piano Player. Plays any piano. Any one can play it. Cash or instalments. Recitals daily. Warerooms, 123 Fifth Av., nr. 19th St.

Elegant Steinway upright, cheap; only $75; fine rosewood piano; rents $3 up. George Schleicher, 9 West 14th St.

$75.—Elegant mahogany upright piano; fine condition; all latest improvements; Steinway bargain. 7 East 14th St.

Alteration Sale.—Surprisingly low prices; Chickering, $350; Weber, $75; Colonial, $95. Biddle's, 8 West 125th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; r

TUNNEL STATION OF PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Structure to Cover Two Blocks and Be Sixty Feet in Height.

AN IMMENSE WAITING ROOM

Details and Architecture Described at Meeting of Commission—Two Opposing Interests Withdraw and Praise Plans.

The plans of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for its Manhattan station, at Seventh and Ninth Avenues and Thirty-first and Thirty-third Streets, which is to be reached by way of the proposed tunnel under the North River, were exhibited and explained by the architects yesterday at the hearing of the commission that was appointed by the Appellate Division to determine whether the road should be constructed and operated. Afterward A. B. Boardman, counsel for the company, announced that he rested. The suddenness of the announcement was somewhat surprising and the attorneys for objecting property owners said that they were not prepared to take up their side of the case, and an adjournment was taken for one week.

There was another surprising development at the hearing. Charles A. Blandy of Blandy, Mooney & Shipmen, representing the Netherlands Corporation of New York and William F. Donnelly, holders of fifteen pieces of property in the affected district, announced that he would have no evidence to introduce in opposition to the proposition of the railroad company. Previously the two interests had appeared to be the principal and strongest objectors, as Mr. Mooney had cross-examined all of the witnesses introduced by the company.

Not only did Mr. Blandy withdraw opposition, but he lauded the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, its reputation, its plans, and its intentions, and said that in his thorough inquiry he had failed to find any one who did not think that the contemplated improvements were sorely needed, that the public would be greatly benefited by them, and that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was about the best corporation in the world to make them.

Although somewhat disconcerted by this sudden turn, the others who represented opposing interests said that they would have testimony to offer at the next session. Then Mr. Boardman announced his intention to improve the interval by gathering the franchise, the commendatory resolutions of the Board of Aldermen, and the statements of approval of many holders of property near the property of persons now objecting, and these, he said, he would submit to the commission.

The architects, telling of the plans for the station, said that if they were carried out they would provide the most perfect and much the largest railroad passenger station in the world. W. Rutherford Mead of McKim, Mead & White was spokesman for the firm that had planned, among other buildings, the Boston Public Library and the Columbia University Library. The plans for the Pennsylvania station, he said, were preliminary, but if they were departed from it would be only in a matter of unimportant detail.

The building, according to the description of Mr. Mead, is to occupy the space between Seventh and Eighth Avenues and Thirty-first and Thirty-third Streets. The main portion of the building is to be only sixty feet in height—one story and what was described as an "attic"—with a total frontage on the four sides of 2,500 feet. For the purpose of giving more importance to the exterior and for the better accomodation of the public, it is to be set back seventy feet from the Thirty-first and Thirty-third Street lines, and back fifty feet from Seventh Avenue, thus making the streets wider and the building more pleasing to the eye.

STEEL AND GRANITE.

It was declared that the company had instructed the architects to spare neither effort nor money to obtain the best in appearance and utility to the public. It had been decided, therefore, that the main building should be of the skeleton steel structure type, filled in with warm granite, to be highly polished. The architecture is to be of plain Doric order, it being believed that a simple building rather than an elaborate one would best hold its own architecturally.

With a good deal of study, Mr. Mead said, the architects had come to the conclusion that after the buildings of the station there would be a good deal of change in the character of the surrounding property. It was believed that if a tall station were built other skyscraping buildings would go up in the neighborhood and the skyline made unpleasantly jagged. Therefore it was decided to make the main portion of the station only sixty feet above the ground. The fronts are to be treated similarly.

The waiting room is to be in the centre of the block, separated from the surrounding portions, and rising far above them. It is to be a large room, 100 feet wide, 300 feet long, and 140 feet high. It is to be vaultlike and lighted by semicircular windows seventy-five feet in diameter. Mr. Mead said that so far as he knew there is no passenger waiting room in the world two-thirds as large as the one proposed, and it was described as being more than twice the size of the waiting room at the Grand Central Station.

The main entrance for foot passengers is to be on Seventh Avenue. Passing through an arcade, lined with shops and stalls, passengers are to descend by stairs or elevator to the floor of the waiting room, about twenty feet below the level of the avenue. On the sides of the general room are to be private waiting rooms for women, smoking rooms and barber's shop for men, toilet rooms, and other conveniences. Leaving the waiting room passengers are to go down a short incline, a drop of a few feet, to the concourse, the full width of the building, from Thirty-first to Thirty-third Street. Platforms are to designate the trains, and the passenger may go to the one desired by descending about twenty feet in an elevator, the tracks and side platforms being twenty feet below the concourse and forty feet below the street level. From the side streets entrance may be had to the concourse direct, by means of stairs or elevators.

From Seventh Avenue at Thirty-first Street there is to be a driveway for carriages along the side of the building, the drop being at a grade of about 6 per cent. The driveway in to lead to the waiting room or to the concourse. On the Thirty-third Street side there is to be a similar driveway for the carriages of passengers leaving the concourse.

Continuing with his description, Mr. Mead said that the station would be a station pure and simple.

"Will there be any hotel or theatre?" he was asked.

"There will not," he replied.

Reverting to the character of the fronts, Mr. Mead said that at various points there are to be colonnades of columns of the Doric order, and between these pilasters are to be used for the preservation of the same order. The various entrances are to be ornamental, but in consonance with the general design.

On the Seventh Avenue side, near Thirty-third Street, there is to be a restaurant, and on the same avenue, near Thirty-first Street, there is to be a lunch room. These are to be at the street level. Below are to be the baggage rooms and above the kitchens. On the Eighth Avenue side, near the Thirty-first Street end, are to be the private waiting and smoking rooms.

GREAT TRAIN SHED.

From Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue is to be the train shed. Mr. Mead declared that it would be more beautiful than the noted train shed of the railroad station in Dresden. The roof is to be curved, and supported by pillars, some of which are to be nearly 100 feet in height. The top of the shed, however, is not to extend above the top of the sixty-foot building that is to form the main part of the station.

Although Mr. Mead said that the reported plan of the company to build a structure on the outside supporting pillars of this shed was not included in his part of the work, he said that he had heard that such a building was to be built and that it was to be used as a Post Office and express offices. If such a building were erected, he said, it would adjoin the main structure and would extend on the four sides of the train sheds, leaving an open space for light below.

Peter A. Condon, a lawyer, who represented the Church of St. John the Baptist, said that the church and its school would be virtually destroyed by the building of the road and station. He was not ready, however, to present his testimony. He said that the fight would not be because of material damage that would be wrought to the institutions he represented, but on moral considerations.

It is expected that it will take about three days to complete the inquiry, and the report of the Commissioners will not be ready for some time, perhaps two or three weeks.

TO SETTLE THE TUNNEL STRIKE

Mayor to See the Ironworkers at Request of Rapid Transit Board—Obstructions Along Subway Line.

Contractor John B. McDonald's letter referring to the delay threatened to the opening of the subway because of a strike of structural iron workers in the main power house, at Fifty-ninth Street and Eleventh Avenue, was read yesterday to the Rapid Transit Commission, which decided, at the suggestion of President Orr, that Mayor Low be asked to consult with the strikers with a view to a settlement. The Mayor said he would be glad to do this, and Mr. Orr promised to discover the names of the strike leaders who ordered the trouble, not because of any quarrel with the contractor, but because of sympathy with strikers in a factory which is making steel for the tunnel builders.

Chief Engineer W. B. Parsons, in accordance with Mayor Low's motion of last week, reported on obstructions left along the tunnel line in the city streets. At his own suggestion Mr. Parsons was instructed to see that they were taken out of the way at once. He said the City Hall Park would be cleared up by April 15 or May 1 and Fourth Avenue within six weeks.

The Chief Engineer showed the commission some coffin plates dug up by the tunnel excavators under Astor Place. Pieces of the coffins also were found, he said. The plates read as follows:

Henry Jacobs, died 26th July, 1819, aged 31 years 6 months and 16 days.

Naxro, died 13th February, 1822, aged 10 years 3 months.

Mary S. Foote, obit. Feb. 9, 1818, aged five months and ten days.

James Johnston, died Nov. 1st, 1819, aged 50 years two months and 18 days.

Two property owners' associations of the east side submitted to the commission their arguments why a subway ought to be built up First Avenue, instead of along the Lexington Avenue route, suggested in the recent report of Chief Engineer W. B. Parsons.

A. Wiggers, appearing for the House and Real Estate Owners' Association of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, presented the following arguments:

It would be cheaper to build a four-track tunnel with pipe galleries under First Avenue than the three-track line under Lexington Avenue; the First Avenue line would serve more people, and it would be nearer to ferries and bridges; such a line could be operated profitably as a road entirely separate from the present Manhattan-Bronx tunnel; the construction would not cause so much inconvenience to residents, and the many hospital patients along Lexington Avenue ought to be remembered, especially; instead of using Lexington Avenue, the city ought to provide rapid transit for that part of town by making the New York Central Railroad furnish it, as obliged by law, on its Park Avenue tracks, only a block further west.

Mr. Wiggers also represented the other organization, the United Real Estate Owners' Association of the City of New York, which agreed with the points raised by the first association.

The two petitions were referred to the special committee which is to consider Mr. Parsons's several reports on improvements of rapid transit facilities in the different boroughs.

TUNNEL HURT A BAKERY.

Jury Awards $1,000 Damages Against Subway Contractors.

Contractors on the Rapid Transit subway yesterday were called upon to defend a novel damage suit brought against them, and in the end the jury in Judge McCarthy's court awarded the plaintiff a verdict for $1,000. The action was brought by Albert Van Doren, keeper of a restaurant and bakery at 127 and 129 Fourth Avenue. He claimed that his business had been ruined through the subway construction, as the sub-contractors on that section, Holbrook, Cabot & Daly, broke through the wall into his basement on Feb. 11 of last year, and the cold air that was continually let in through the break made the bakery ovens useless. In addition no food could be prepared by the cook for the restaurant.

Van Doren declared a blizzard was raging at the time the break occurred, and conditions in the restaurant became so that customers were compelled to wear their hats and overcoats while eating, until they became infected with the cold surroundings and the colder food and deserted the place. The baker swore the dough for baking frose as hard as rocks and the coffee was ice cold by the time the customers received it. The jury, in deciding the case, found the contractors had not exercised ordinary care, and because of this negligence the plaintiff was entitled to damages.

MAID MARIA'S ROMANCE.

Alsacian Girl Courted on the Konig Albert by Man from Michigan—Married on Ellis Island.

When Maria Dondoner, a nineteen-year-old Alsacian girl, took passage on the North German Lloyd liner Konig Albert, which arrived yesterday, she was maid to the family of Jacob Schaefer, the billiardist. After considerable delay on Ellis Island she became the wife of John Marsh of Iron Mountain, Mich.

When the voyage was begun the girl had as much an idea of becoming a bride soon as she had of being an Empress. She had never seen Mr. Marsh before the steamship started, and he had never seen her.

Mr. Marsh was a first cabin passenger. Toward the end of the trip he had seen enough of the pretty Alsacian girl to convince him that she was desirable as a wife. He communicated his ideas to the Schaefer family, a meeting was arranged between him and the object of his affections, and very soon he announced that his suit had been successful.

When the boarding officers went on the ship Miss Wichmann, one of the women Inspectors, saw the young girl, who appeared to be alone, and asked what she intended to do when she landed. The girl answered innocently that she did not know. The Inspector became suspicious, and, when she sought more information, the girl said she intended to be married to one of the first cabin passengers.

That seemed to be so preposterous, as the girl had said she was without means and without friends, that she was directed to go to Ellis Island. Then Mr. Marsh stepped in and insisted that she be allowed to land with the other first cabin passengers, as he would marry her in the very first hour off the boat; but the girl was obliged to go to Ellis Island.

Mr. Marsh immediately after landing rushed to procure a pass that entitled him to admission at Ellis Island. Never did the steamboat John G. Carlisle go slower than when he was on board, Mr. Marsh thought.

An Inspector had been sent to the North German Lloyd offices to ascertain if Mr. Marsh was sufficiently interested in the girl to procure a pass, and he and Mr. Marsh met there. When they arrived at the island the Inspector assured his fellow-officers that Mr. Marsh seemed in earnest, and that a marriage ought to be allowed at once.

A missionary was summoned, and, with Inspector Thompson and Matron Stucklin acting as witnesses, the ceremony was performed. Then the happy couple departed.

ROSE DECLARED INSANE.

The Commission in Lunacy that was appointed by Justice Lambert of the Supreme Court in the case of Henry J. Rose, the motor who killed his wife, Isabelle, in September last, presented a report yesterday declaring Rose insane. Assistant District Attorney Clarke will oppose the confirmation of the report.

The opposition is to be based on the testimony of Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald and Dr. Austin Flint, that Rose was shamming insanity, and that of Dr. Charles L. Dana, who declared that Rose did not suffer from "akromegale," a rare fungled mental disease. Dr. R. Safford Newton, the alienist who died on Wednesday, testified as an expert for the defense.

Industrial Co-operative Society.

The Educational Committee of the New York Industrial Co-operative Society will hold a public meeting to-night at Grand Lyceum Hall, 25 Forsyth Street, at which Edward King will speak on "Types of Co-operators—Holyoake, Marx, Kropotkin, and John Burns."

DOWIE FOLLOWER'S CONVICTION REVERSED

Had Failed to Provide Medical Attendance for Sick Child.

Appellate Division Finds Indictment Did Not Charge a Criminal Offence Against Pierson—A Dissenting Opinion.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn has reversed the conviction of J. Luther Pierson of Valhalla, Westchester County, who in March, 1901, was found guilty of having "unlawfully omitted to perform a duty imposed on him by the law to furnish medical attendance for his female minor child under the age of two years, the said minor child being then and there ill and suffering from catarrhal pneumonia, and he willfully, maliciously, and unlawfully neglecting and refusing to allow said minor to be attended and prescribed for by a regularly licensed and practicing physician and surgeon. Mr. Pierson was sentenced to pay a fine of $500. According to his own testimony at the trial he is a member of the Christian Catholic Church of Chicago, which is the corporate name adopted by Dowie for his followers. He did not believe in the use of medicine.

In the prevailing opinion written by Justice Bartlett, argument relating to faith cure and Christian Science is ignored, and he bases his determination on the conclusion that the indictment failed to charge a criminal offense. Justice Goodrich alone dissents. He argues that the defendant was guilty of a plain refusal to obey the law which enjoined the furnishing of medical attendance to a sick child.

Justice Bartlett said in part:

"While granting the existence of a legal obligation on the part of a parent or one standing in loco parentis to provide medical attendance for a minor child, it seems to me that the obligation does not necessarily impose in every case the calling in of a physician. The indictment in the case at bar, however, is framed upon the assumption that the law requires the parent of a sick child to cause the child to be attended and prescribed for by a regularly licensed and practicing physician and surgeon.

"It seems to me that the intention was to charge that the crime consisted not merely of a failure to furnish medical attendance generally, but a failure to furnish medical attendance by a qualified doctor. If this view of the indictment is correct, it seems to me that it failed to charge a criminal offense in the absence of an allegation or statement of facts showing that the case was one in which a regularly licensed and practicing physician ought to have been called. I think the medical attendance which the law requires the parent to provide depends on the circumstances of the case; that in some instances ordinary nursing by members of the household may be sufficient."

Justice Goodrich said in part:

"The doing of an act or the omitting to do an act which endangers the life and health of a village endangers the peace and safety of the State and cannot be justified under the plea of liberty of conscience in the exercise of its plenary powers, the Legislature can enact any provision for the protection of the public health which does not interfere with liberty of conscience or is not forbidden by the Constitution of the United States or that of the State of New York.

"If the peace, order, and safety of the State require the State to protect the life and health of adults, as it continually has done in varied legislation, it has a more emphatic duty to protect the lives and health of helpless infants, who have neither sense nor power to protect themselves. God has devolved upon parents the moral duty of caring for their young and helpless children, and this duty includes the doing of everything essential to their welfare, in sickness and in health, and this moral duty includes the furnishing of necessary medical attendance to sick children according to the ability of their parents to provide it."

LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHT TO CROSS IN FRONT OF CARS.—Joanna M. Copeland's suit against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was an action to recover damages for personal injuries. The plaintiff was struck by a north-bound Eighth Avenue car, which she desired to board. It appeared that Mrs. Copeland's son had signaled the motorman to stop when he and his mother were on the westerly side of the south-bound track at the down-town crosswalk of Ninety-ninth Street. The car was then in the middle of the block below. Mrs. Copeland proceeded diagonally across the tracks to the place at the up-town side of the street where cars customarily stop for passengers. She was struck just as she was leaving the track. The Appellate Division has held, in affirming a judgment in Mrs. Copeland's favor, that it could not be said as a matter of law that she was guilty of negligence in proceeding across the tracks and in assuming that the motorman, as the car approached the stopping place, toward which she was apparently hurrying to board his car, would use reasonable care to permit her to cross in safety. It was also held that the trial court might properly charge that "no duty was imposed as a matter of law upon the part of the plaintiff to look behind her after she started in her diagonal course across the tracks. * * * but that question is one of fact to be decided by the jury." Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice McLaughlin dissented.

***

FALLING OF A TOMBSTONE.—Samuel Dutton has a child buried in Greenwood Cemetery in what is called the "public plot." In this plot the graves are side by side, and to visit any particular grave one has to pass in and out among the others. Mr. Dutton and his wife and three small children went to the cemetery on Decoration Day, 1899, and, as they were leaving, one of the children, a child two years and eight months old, was injured by a tombstone falling upon her. A judgment in Mr. Dutton's favor in an action which he brought against the Greenwood Cemetery Company, on behalf of his child, has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division. The Court said, in part, by Justice Hirschberg: "The defendant owning the property and lawfully assuming to supervise and control its care and maintenance, including the keeping of the monuments and tombstones in this portion of the grounds in safe and proper condition, the application to it of the general rule of liability for negligence necessarily follows. The rule is fairly well stated by Mr. Justice Bartlett, in George vs. Cypress Hills Cemetery (23 App. Div., 281) as follows: 'Having regard to the control which the law gave to the corporation, and which it actually exerted within the limits of the cemetery, I think its officers and agents were bound to exercise reasonable care not to permit the introduction into the lots, or upon or about the graves of anything which they knew or ought to have known would constitute an unusual source of damage to persons lawfully visiting such lots or graves.' The case cited was where a person, the owner of a grave, had been injured by poison ivy growing upon it.

Jules Claretie's Lecturing Tour.

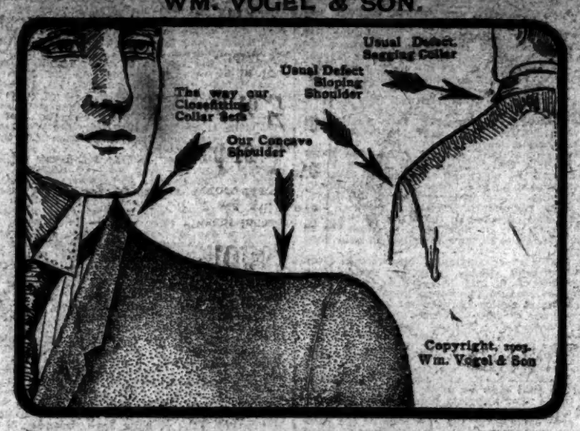
Jules Claretie, member of the French Academy and Director of the Comédie Française of Paris, who has accepted an invitation extended to him through James H. Hyde to visit this country for the purpose of lecturing on French dramatic art and the national theatres in France, under the auspices of the Federation of French Alliances in the United States, is expected to make his tour of lectures in the Spring of next year.

Women's Traveling Exchange Sale.

The Women's Traveling Exchange will hold an Easter sale of women's handiwork at the Laurel House, Lakewood, on April 1. The patronesses are Mrs. Henry O. Walker, Mrs. Frederick W. Downer, Mrs. William G. Schauffler, Mrs. David L. Schwartz, Mrs. Sherwood E. Ferris, Mrs. Child, Miss Kimball, and Mrs. Woolsey Hopkins.

One of the most progressive family papers in the country is THE MIRROR AND FARMER, Manchester, N. H.—ADV.

WM. VOGEL & SON.



The Difference Between the Ordinary Shoulder and Our "CONCAVE" Shoulder.

Our new "Concave" shoulder is the very perfection of tailoring. It is a shoulder with the broad, high effect modeled and tailored right into it, and not built out with wadding and padding. The ordinary padded shoulder will never look right nor hold its shape. Our "Concave" shoulder will keep its shape and form as long as the coat lasts.

$15 Spring Suits & Overcoats.

Medium length Overcoats, made of black Thibet and Oxford cheviots, silk lined or silk lined to edge, $15.
Short Box Coats of the new shades of Coverts, silk lined, $15.
Rain Coats, extra long, guaranteed rainproof, $15.
Sack Suits, double or single breasted coats, made of Thibets, undressed worsteds, cheviots, and hard-finished worsteds, $15.

Spring Overcoats made with our "Concave" Shoulder and "Closefitting" Collar—$12.50 to $35.00.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

"Go."

Lots of that in our young men's suits—the snap and life young men should have in larger measure than older and bigger men.

Fresh spring suits at prices less than for larger men, sizes 32 to 34 inches chest.

$14 to $25.

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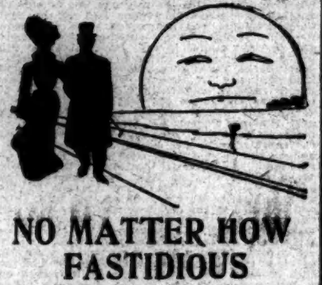
258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th.
1360 Broadway, cor. 53d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.



NO MATTER HOW FASTIDIOUS

a man may be about his Clothing—and he certainly ought to be particular—he can secure here, right from our regular stock, the very thing to suit him best and meet his requirements.

No annoying delay for a half dozen "fittings," but actually the

Best Fitting, Most Stylish

Overcoats and Suits to be found in New York City.

The price to suit yourself—$15 up.

Exclusive Spring Haberdashery.

All the Stylish Spring Hats.

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BROADWAY AT 31ST ST.
Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave. and Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

Gold Medal
At Pan-American Exposition

Unlike Any Other!

The full flavor, the delicious quality, the absolute *Purity* of Lowney's Breakfast Cocoa distinguish it from all others.

No "treatment" with alkalis: no adulteration with flour, starch or ground cocoa shells; nothing but the nutritive and digestible product of the choicest Cocoa Beans.

Ask Your Dealer for It.

Buy Shoes Now Great Reductions.

After 30 years in our present location in the Y. M. C. A. Building, we will move to 25 West 34th Street before May 1st.

5.00 Shoes Reduced to 3.50
7.50 Shoes Reduced to 5.00

Men's and Woman's Shoes included in this sale. Youths' and Children's Shoes greatly reduced.

Wm. McClenahan & Co.,
S. W. cor. 4th Ave. & 23d St.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, exclusively made; high-grade goods. Easy adjusting, convenient, durable cushions. Decline, est. 1850. 182 West 4th St.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY
with
Seasonable Goods at Prices that demonstrate Our Bargain Giving Ability far better than words.

VALUES LIKE THESE SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES:

NEW DRESS GINGHAMS
Good serviceable quality for ladies' and children's dresses—excellent styles and colors, splendid value at 8¾—To-day..... 5

ALSO, IN WASH DRESS FABRICS
Friday Sale of Fancy Cheviots—linen finish—neat styles—value 12½ 8¾
Friday Sale of Batistes—satin and cord stripe—dots, sprays and all-over designs—regularly .15 and .17..... 9
Friday Sale of Scotch Ginghams—conventional colorings—also Scotch Tartan Plaids—32-inch regularly 25 and 20 cents..... 12½

NEW SILKS FOR TO-DAY
Guaranteed Black Taffetas—soft finish, firm weave—value .65..... 49
Natural Col'd Pongee Silks—23 inches wide—(note width)—The season's fashionable silk for ladies' and children's Coats, Waists, Suits, &c.—value .50..... 39

NEW DRESS GOODS
45-inch Mohairs—Royal, Navy and Black—value .55..... 29
50-inch Double Warp Cheviots—Black and Navy; also 42-inch All-Wool Etamines—Leading Spring shades—value .50 and .60..... 49
Fine French Voiles 44 inches wide—leading shades and black—crisp finish—value 1.00..... 89

LININGS FOR TO-DAY
Mercerized Skirtings—36 inch—all Spring shades—value .12½..... 8¾
Black Moire Percalines—value .12½ 9¾
Mercerized Sateens—high lustre—Black and leading colors—value .35. 25
Black Moire Velours—36 inch—Light weight—for Petticoats and Jacket linings—value .49..... 39

EMB'D CHIFFON ALLOVERS
All Black or All White, also White, with Black and Colored embroidery, in Grape, Plum, Floral and Persian designs—Special for to-day..... 2.98

SPECIALS IN TRIMMINGS
Chiffon Appliques—White, Black and delicate colorings—Rose, Leaf and Vine patterns—usually .98..... 69
Odd Lot of Fine Silk, Chiffon, Persian and Silk Lace Effects—White, Black and Combination Colors—Scroll, Medallion, Leaf and Bandings—were .49 to .69... 29

HEAVY WHITE GOODS
Mercerized Basket Weave Cheviots—32 inch—elsewhere .29..... 22
Fig'd Cheviots—10 pretty designs—Elsewhere .21..... 15
Piques—Fine and Medium Cords—for Children's Coats, Kilts, &c.—value .21..... 15
Highly Mercerized Madras—variety of patterns—20 cent quality..... 29

LACE CURTAINS AND BED SETS
French Bobbinet Curtains—3 yds. long—wide lace edge and inserting 4 inch ruffle—value 1.98..... 1.29
Cable Net Curtains, borders in Renaissances and other real lace designs—value 4.98..... 2.98
French Net Bed Sets—full size—20-inch valance—rich centre pieces—shams to match—value 6.98..... 4.98

FRIDAY SPECIAL IN RUGS
Fine Wool Brussels Rugs—
Size 6x9 ft.—value $10.00..... 6.98
Size 9x12 ft.—value $17.00..... 12.98
Medallion, Oriental designs and small figures suitable for dining and sleeping rooms—twenty styles.

COTTAGE POLES
5 feet long—Oak and Mahogany finish—neat wood brackets and ends—usually .25..... 12½

LINEN DAMASK TOWELS
Fancy borders—knotted fringe—21x47—usually .24..... 15
German Linen—Grecian borders and other designs—knot fringe—21x46—excellent value .25..... 17

TABLE LINENS FOR TO-DAY
Fine Irish Linen Double Damask—a variety of patterns—70 inch—usually .98 to 1.10..... 69
All Linen Cream Damasks—extra heavy—2 yds. wide—were .89.. 45

ALWAYS SOMETHING EXTRA IN MUSLINS FOR FRIDAY
Fine Bleached Muslins—42 inch—a good pillow case width—value .10¾ 7¾
Dwight Anchor Sheets—54x90—single bed size—usually .41..... 33
Unbleached Muslins—yard wide—usually 6 cents..... 4¾
Feather Proof Tickings—value .12½.. 7¾

WHITE SPREADS
Full size Crochet Spreads—Marseilles designs—value 1.10..... 89
Full size Colored Mitcheline—lace designs—hand knot fringe—value 1.79. 1.39

TWO FLANNEL SPECIALS
Scotch Flannels—variety of designs and colorings—value .45..... 34
Extra quality White Saxony Flannels—for infants' wear—value .42..... 34

LADIES' FANCY PETTICOATS
Taffeta Silk—Black, Changeable and plain colors—deep accordion—ruffle finish—were 4.98..... 3.98
Mercerized Sateen—Black and Black-and-White—accordion and ruffles—value .98..... 79

HOSIERY FOR TO-DAY
Children's Heavy Rib Cotton—double heel and toes—value .15.... 9
Boys' School Hose—double knees..... 19
Ladies' Cotton Hose—open work lace effects—value .10..... 12½
Ladies' Fine Gauze Lisle..... 24

SUIT CASES AT LOW PRICES
Sole Leather—steel frame—Holland Linen Lined—4 inside straps—extra heavy corners—solid Brass Lock—24 inch—usually 4.98..... 3.98
Ladies' Canvas Suit Cases—24 inch—light weight—leather corners—steel frame—brass lock..... 1.98

NECKWEAR AND RIBBONS
Venise Lace Collars—Ecru and Arabian—value .78..... 49
Liberty Silk, Neck Ruffs and Bows—Extra Long Ends—deep ruffle—Liberty ruche trim—value 4.98..... 2.98
3½ to 4¼ inch Ribbons in fancy Dresden and lace stripe and effects—6-inch Moire Antiques—4-inch Double Face Liberty Satins—white, black and colors—value 35 and 39 cents..... 29

STATIONERY SPECIALS
Whiting's Paper—3 sizes—Linen and Satin Finish—pound..... 13½
Envelopes to match—p'k go of 25..... 5
Typewriters' Paper—500 sheets..... 25
Envelopes—box of 500..... 25

LADIES' TAILORED SUITS
Fine Cheviot, and flecked Suitings—collarless coats—newest effects, with fancy silk braid, cordings, silk stitched taffets, etc.—unlined or over drop—worth $24.98..... 15.98

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS
Broadcloth, Etamine and Cheviot—lined or over drop—taffeta bands, and fagoting—value $8.00..... 5.98

LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS
Cheviots, Tweeds, Homespuns—black and colors—side pleats—flare flounce and other styles—special value..... 3.98

LADIES' SILK WAISTS
Peau de Soie, Louisine and Taffeta Silk—leading shades—front of hemstitching or graduated tucked yoke and fagoting—very pretty collar to match—also China silk with Cluny lace insertings—value $5.00... 3.98

LADIES' JACKETS
Cheviot, Broadcloth and Tan Covert—fly front—shawl or notch collar—taffeta or satin lined—value $10.98. 7.98
Rough and Smooth Cheviot and Broadcloth—double breast—fly front—extra fine tailor finish—medium and short length, jaunty effects—with and without Peau de Soie Collars—value $12.50..... 9.98

LADIES' HOUSE DRESSES
Clear Stripe Cambrics—pleated waist, lined—full skirt—value $1.89..... 1.24
Cambric and Lawn Wrappers—light and dark—neat styles, with and without shoulder ruffles and braid trim—value $1.29..... 98

EXTRA FRIDAY SPECIALS IN MILLINERY
Ladies' Chiffon and Straw Hats—Black, White, and Red—usually 2.98. 1.69
Ladies' Ready to Wears—Turban and other effects—Black and colors—value 3.69..... 2.98
Children's Cuban Flats—Best styles—value .98..... 69
Large assortments of Children's Wreaths—June Roses, Daisies, Poppies, and many others—value 1.50..... 98

WHITE AND COL'D WASH WAISTS
Fine White Cheviot—entire front of silk and Cord Applique in pretty designs—fancy stock to match—value 1.98..... 98
Fancy Striped Cheviot—All White or Black and White Fancies—value 1.98. 1.49

LADIES' UNDERWEAR
NIGHT DRESSES—Fine Muslin and Cambric—entire yoke of variegated hemstitch tucks or blue rose of torchon lace insertings and tucks—value 1.09..... 79
SKIRTS—Good Cambric—deep lawn flounce, with one or two insertings and ruffle of fancy lace—value 1.39. 98
DRAWERS—Cambric and Muslin—with wide ruffles, insertings of fancy lace or deep emb'y with hemstitching—value .95..... 69

GIRS' THREE-QUARTER COATS
Coverts, Cheviots and Face Cloth—all colors and styles—6 to 14 yrs.—value 5.98..... 3.98

MISSES' SPRING SKIRTS
Walking and Dress Lengths—Serges, Fancies, and Mohairs—plain or pleated styles—value 4.50..... 2.98

BOYS' WAISTS AND BLOUSES
Indigo and light fancy Percales—patent bands—4 to 13 yrs.—usually .29..... 19

BOYS' SUITS
Double Breast—3 to 16 years—all-wool cheviots—value 3.00..... 1.69
Sailor Suits—all-wool serge—3 to 10 yrs.—value 4.00..... 2.98
Norfolk—all-wool cheviots—3 to 14 years—value 4.00..... 2.98
Three-piece—all-wool cheviots—10 to 16 years—value 5.00..... 3.98

BOYS' TOP COATS
Tan Covert—well made—6 to 12 years—value 4.50..... 2.98

LITTLE CHILDREN'S DRESSES
White Lawn and Cambric—high and low neck—pretty trim of lace and fine emb'y—sizes to 3 years—usually $1.25 to $1.50..... 69

EMB'D SHIRT WAIST PATTERNS
Elaborately embroidered on percale, fancy fronts—Biscuit-and-Black, White-and-Black, all White and White-and-Ecru—plain material to match..... 4.98

PARASOL COVERS
for Baby Carriages—Plain and Point d'Esprit net, ruffled and lace trim'd 1.98

HANDKERCHIEFS FOR TO-DAY
Ladies' All Linen—deep ruffle of Val or Point de Paris Lace—variety of patterns—usually .25..... 12½
Ladies' All Linen Hemstitch—were .12½..... 9

A FEW NOTION SPECIALS
White Feather Stitch Braids—6 yd. pcs.—dozen designs—value 8 cents.... 4
Col'd Pique Trimming Braids—12 yd. pc.—value .35..... 24
Nickel Safety Pins—assorted sizes—3 dozen—usually 5..... 3
Cotton Hose Supporters—3 sizes—usually 8 cents..... 5

ROGERS SILVERWARE
Quadruple Plate Tea Sets—4 pcs—handsomely engraved—regularly 4.98. 3.69
Extra Plate Teaspoons—fancy patterns—value .60 half dozen..... 44
Table Spoons and Forks—to match—value 1.25 half dozen..... 89

TOILET ARTICLES
Pure Gum Fountain Syringes—rapid flow—hard rubber tubes—2, 3, and 4 qt.—value 1.25..... 89
Dr. Charles Flesh Food..... 39
Fancy Toilet Soaps—3 cakes—were .15 and .19..... 10
Solid Back Complexion Brushes—waterproof—usually .25..... 19

FANCY BELTS, ETC.
Belt Sets—buck ornament and slang to match—value .39..... 24
Tailor made of fancy Belts..... 49
Fancy Elastic Belts—buck ornament and clasp—value 1.24..... 89
Shirt Waist Sets of Genuine Shell Pearl—large size—value .39..... 24
Fancy Turquoise Blouse Sets..... 19

DECORATIVE GOODS
Emb'd Denim Table Covers—round or square—really .39..... 29
Hand-painted Pin Cushion Tops—not—value .79..... 49
Fig'd Satin Rolls Pillows—Fine Oriental and Floral—value 1.98..... 1.39
Fancy Lawn Burnt Sets—Silver Cushion Doyle—value .59..... 39

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CHAIR ARISTOCRATS REDUCED.

The "old, old" favorites—Colonial and Chippendale designs in Mahogany, Golden and Antique Oak; leather and cane seats.

$3.75 TO $15.00
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Also a large gathering of Greek, French and Dutch beauties; some upholstered in brocades, tapestries, hand-tooled leathers, or with cane and wood seats. Suitable for Drawing Room, Library, Dining-room, Bedroom, Hall or Office, and only at the factory price, as you

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